THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 146.] AUGUST 1, 1806. [1 of Vol. 22.

The uſual Supplementary Number *was publiſhed on the 25th of July, containing* Retrospects *of* English, French, *and* German Literature, Indexes, *&c.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LONG-TAILED SHARK, OR THRESHER.

(Squalus Vulpes of Linnæus.)

IN the evening of the 16th of June, 1805, the mackrel-fiſhers near Chriſtchurch were ſurpriſed, on hawling one of their nets, to find in it an animal ſo large and powerful, that, till it was completely landed, they could not believe it to be any other than a porpeſſe. It however proved to be a long-tailed ſhark, which meaſured in extreme length eleven feet and a half, and in its greateſt girth, which was juſt before the dorſal fin, three feet and a half. It weighed very nearly two hundred pounds.

The muzzle was ſhort, and ſomewhat pointed; and the mouth, which was by no means large, was ſituated quite under the head. The teeth were ſo ſmall, that the largeſt of the whole ſcarcely exceeded a quarter of an inch in length. They were triangular, and ranged in three rows in front of the upper, and in four rows in front of the lower, jaw. At the ſides of the mouth, both above and below, there were only two rows. The lower teeth were much ſharper than the others, and their points had an inclination towards the throat. The tongue was remarkably hard. The noſtrils were ſomewhat in the ſhape of an Italic *S*: they were about half an inch aſunder, ſituated in front of the mouth, and about two inches from the eyes. The eyes were within four inches of the extremity of the muzzle. On each ſide of the body, and ſituated near the baſe of the pectoral fins, were the five branchiæ or breathing apertures. The fins were hard, cartilaginous, and ſmooth. The firſt dorſal fin was nearly equi-diſtant betwixt the noſe and the origin of the tail. It was an amazingly firm and ſtrong fin, of a triangular ſhape, and nearly equilateral: it ſtood perfectly upright, and could not be cloſed upon the back like the dorſal fins of moſt other fiſh. The ſecond dorſal fin was ſituated near the origin of the tail: it was very ſmall, and ſharp-pointed, but not ſpinous. The anal fin was ſituated immediately under this, and was about the ſame ſize. The ventral fins were almoſt united at their baſe, and they extended backward in a direction parallel to each other. The tail was extremely remarkable: its upper lobe had much the ſhape of a ſabre, and was ſix or ſeven times the length of the lower lobe. The former, in the individual that I am deſcribing, was not more than two inches in depth, and one-third of an inch at the extremity. Its lower edge was thin, and every part of it had a ſurpriſing degree of ſtrength, firmneſs, and elaſticity. To the touch it was nearly as hard as the ſtouteſt leather, but it was much more elaſtic. The ſkin of the body was very ſmooth when the hand was paſſed along it in a direction from the head to the tail; but when it was rubbed the contrary way, a ſlight degree of roughneſs was to be felt. The lateral line was ſtraight, and extended from the head to within a little diſtance of the end of the tail.

All the upper parts of the body were of a cinereous blue colour, which, when the animal was firſt taken out of the water, had ſome reſemblance to the bloom on a freſh-gathered plum. The under parts were white, but ſpotted here and there with patches of aſh-colour.

On preſſing the body with the fingers, the fleſh felt ſoft and elaſtic, almoſt as if there had been blubber immediately beneath the ſkin.

The above animal was one of three which had followed the ſame ſhoal of mackrel. It had been entangled in one of the mackrel-nets a few evenings before it was caught, but it broke its way through and eſcaped. When it was the ſecond time entangled, it did not ſtruggle much till the net grounded; but it then beat about the water and ſand in the moſt violent manner imaginable. As

ſoon as the men were able to approach near enough, they ſtunned it by beating it about the head with pieces of wood; but, in ſpite of all their efforts, I ſaw it alive on the following morning, and the marks of their blows were not then viſible.

There has not, in the memory of man, been ſeen on this coaſt any ſhark of the preſent ſpecies ſo large as this.

Some years ago a few individuals were caught, but none of them were bigger than a tolerable-ſized ſalmon. They generally follow the ſhoals of mackrel and herrings, on which they chiefly feed, and amongſt which they ſometimes commit ſuch havoc, as entirely to drive them away from the ſhores they had approached. The fiſhermen conſequently hold them in great deteſtation.

The mouth and the teeth of the long-tailed ſhark are ſo ſmall, that I know not how to credit the general notion that it will frequently attack, overcome, and devour, that ſtrong and active animal the grampus. Several ſeamen, however, at different times, have aſſerted to me that they have ſeen the two animals engaged in combat. If this is fact, there can be little doubt that the grampus has been the offender, and that the ſhark has merely acted on the defenſive. It has certainly ſufficient power to defend itſelf againſt the onſet of a grampus, ſince a ſtroke of its tail muſt be very violent, and this is the weapon that it always employs againſt its foes. I have heard ſailors declare, that a blow from this weapon may ſometimes be heard in a ſtill and calm night to the diſtance of nearly a league.

It has been generally ſaid that the long-tailed ſhark is very unpleaſant to approach on account of the fetid odour which iſſues from its body. In the individual above-mentioned there was not, however, any unpleaſant ſmell whatever. Even when the body was opened the ſmell was not more offenſive than what might be ſuppoſed to iſſue from the opening of any large animal. The fleſh was firm and white, and, as I was informed, by no means bad eating.

The heart was triangular, and ſmall. The liver conſiſted of two unequal lobes, of which the longeſt was about two feet and a half in length: it appeared to contain a very conſiderable quantity of oil. The œſophagus was wide, and the ſtomach ſmall, but peculiarly muſcular. On the interior coat of the ſtomach there were numerous ſmall and whitiſh globules. The inteſtines were ſhort. The gall-bladder was large, and ſituated at the diviſion of the lobes of the liver. The diaphragm was triangular, and the kidnies were blackiſh. The five branchiæ on each ſide of the body were long, and attached to ſeven ſtrong cartilages, which were very viſible through the ſkin.

The following were the exact dimenſions of this animal.

	ft.	*inch.*
From the extremity of the muzzle to the end of the tail, -	11	6
Greateſt girth, which was in front of the firſt dorſal fin, -	3	6
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the firſt dorſal fin, - - - -	2	6
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the ſecond dorſal fin, - - - -	4	8
From the extremity of the muzzle to the upper part of the origin of the tail, - - -	5	9
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the pectoral fins,	1	5
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the ventral fins,	3	7
From the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail beneath, - - - - -	5	6
Length of the baſe of the firſt dorſal fin, - - -	0	9
Height of this fin, - -	1	0
Length of the pectoral fins,	1	7
Length of the ventral fins, -	0	8
Girth of the body near the tail,	1	3½
Length of the tail, - -	5	10
From the point of the lower lobe perpendicularly to the upper part of the tail, - -	1	2

WM. BINGLEY.

Chriſtchurch, Hants, May 1, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN *of a* MUSEUM *for an* INSTITUTION *intended to diffuſe a* TASTE *for* SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

IT is ſuppoſed to be the intent of this Inſtitution to lay before the public, at certain periods of the year, the rudiments of every branch of human knowledge; to invite to the purſuit of ſcience, by pointing out whatever is moſt intereſting, uſeful, or delightful; to clear the way of ſcience, by marking the diſtinction between doubtful terms and clear ideas, between experience and hypotheſis, between fact and inference.

Sciences relating to mind, morals, or political concerns, do not require the exhibition of phyſical objects or of experiments; but the truths of phyſiology cannot

not be adequately explained or demonſtrated without ſuch exhibitions.

No deſcription is adequate to convey complete ideas of many of the inſtruments, proceſſes, and productions of art. A repoſitory of ſuch machinery and products for exhibition is therefore requiſite in this Inſtitution.

A muſeum, every article of which is placed according to the moſt approved method of ſcientific arrangement, will conſtantly lecture to the eye, will make indelible impreſſions on the memory, will afford the readieſt aid to the unlearned, will ſuggeſt new aſſociations to the moſt experienced.

Such a collection need not contain every minute variety; it may ſuffice to the purpoſes of initiation, to the excitement of inquiry, to exhibit the moſt remarkable objects of art, and ſpecimens illuſtrative of the claſſes, orders, genera, and of the moſt ſingular ſpecies of natural objects.

The connecting points of different claſſes of natural objects ſhould be diſtinctly exhibited; and remarkable anomalies ſhould be found near thoſe objects to which they bear the cloſeſt relation.

I ſhall ſuppoſe a ſeparate portion of the muſeum to be wholly conſecrated to arts and experimental ſciences.

Models illuſtrating the firſt principles of mechanics might be ſucceeded by others repreſenting the moſt important machines in which theſe principles are applied. Next to machines which augment and multiply *powers*, might be exhibited ſpecimens of architecture, civil, military, and maritime, and agricultural machinery. With inſtruments which multiply and accelerate *motion*, certain products of manufactures. Machines for purpoſes of menſuration may be thoſe uſed in geometrical operation, nautical obſervation, microſcopical notation, &c.

Near to each claſs of objects ſhould be placed one or two tablets deſcribing the arrangement of the objects, and referring to books at hand concifely explaining the peculiar properties of each. *e. g.*

TABLE I. MECHANICS.

1. Atwood's machine, exhibits the time in which bodies fall through different portions of ſpace. The pendulum marks the time, the graduated ſcale the diſtance.
2. Leavers of different kinds.
3. Pullies.
4. Inclined plane.
5. Screws, &c. Geometrical machinery.

The ordinary machinery uſed in lectures on principles of mechanics.

TABLE II. MACHINES FOR INCREASING POWER.

1. Crane. Screw-jack, &c.
2. Do.
3. Steam-engine.

TABLE III. MACHINES FOR MULTIPLYING AND REGULATING MOTION.

1. Mill-work.
2. Watch-work. Pendulums.
3. Spinning-jennies.
4. Arkwright's machinery.

See Adams's or Jones's Catalogues.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL.

TABLE I.

1. Conſtruction of roofs.
2. Arches.
3. Scaffolding.

Ornamental parts may be referred to a ſaloon of taſte, exhibiting models, inſtruments, and ſpecimens of architecture, ſculpture, and painting.

ARCHITECTURE, MILITARY.

TABLE II.

1. Model of fortifications.
2. Ditto in parts. A baſtion, a ravelin, &c.
3. Military inſtruments, &c.

ARCHITECTURE, NAVAL.

TABLE III.

1. Model of a ſhip. Sections.
2. 3. Different parts. Maſts, rigging, &c.

HYDROSTATICS.

1. Hydrometer, to explain the ſpecific gravity of different fluids.
2. Syphons.
3. Diving-bell. Pumps. Engines, &c.

PNEUMATICS.

1. Air-pump.
2. Steam-engine.
3. Barometers, &c.
4. Air-gun.

Here may follow illuſtrations by machinery of

ACOUSTICS.

1. Speaking-trumpet.
2. Inviſible girl.
3. Monochord, &c.

Apparatus illuſtrative of

OPTICS

might adjoin that principally belonging to

ASTRONOMY,

in an upper apartment fitted up as an obſervatory.

MAGNETISM.

The ſmall portion of apparatus neceſſary for this ſubject, together with the much more extenſive machinery required for the illuſtration of the phenomena of

ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM

may probably be in the neighbourhood of pneumatics.

CHEMISTRY,

with all the arts to which it lends its aid, will have place wherever it ſhall be found convenient to conſtruct a laboratory, with adjoining apartments for exhibiting machinery employed in ſeveral arts.

An arranged collection of the artificial productions of chemiſtry for the various purpoſes of medicine and the arts might have its appropriate place.

A SALOON OF TASTE

might be furniſhed with models of the moſt remarkable ancient buildings, or parts of ſuch buildings, illuſtrative of different modes and orders of architecture.

1. Models of ancient Egyptian, from the Thebaid.
2. Of Etruſcan, or Doric, from Pæſtum.
3. Of the Palmyrene.
4. Of the Grecian orders, from the fineſt remains in Greece or Italy.
5. Of the Latin orders. Tuſcan, of which there are no antique remains, and Compoſite, from the Baths of Dioclefian.
6. Saxon, Norman, and Gothic.

Tablets might refer to the models, and ſtate the proportions. Caſts of a few of the fineſt ſtatues of antiquity, with ſimilar tablets of reference, and pictures of ſeveral ſchools, might be here exhibited, with a few ſpecimens of the moſt remarkable gems and vaſes.

Every thing ſhould be arranged with a view to inſtruction, and calculated to excite rather than to ſatiate curioſity. The apparatus contained in ſuch preſſes and apartments would of courſe be applicable to the uſe of lecturers in the ſeveral branches of ſcience.

A conſiderable portion of ſuch a muſeum muſt be dedicated to the dapartment of natural hiſtory. An important place ſhould be allotted to a judicious ſelection of the moſt intereſting objects of

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Theſe might be ſeparately exhibited, or placed in preſſes in rooms dedicated to each branch of zoology.

ZOOLOGY.

CLASS I. MAMMALIA,

Includes all animals that ſuckle their young. The heart has two ventricles and two auricles; the blood is red and warm; the animals are viviparous.

DIVISION I. DIGITATED OR CLAWED.

Order 1. Primates. Fore-teeth 4; canine ſingle. Genera, man, ape, macauco, bat.

Order 2. Bruta. Fore-teeth or inciſors none. Genera, elephant, walrus, ſloth, ant-eater, manis, armadillo.

Order 3. Feræ. Fore-teeth 2, 6, 10; conical; one canine on each ſide. Genera, ſeal, dog (including the wolf and fox), cat (including the lion and tiger), civet, weaſel, bear, opoſſum, mole, ſhrew, hedgehog.

Order 4. Glires. Fore-teeth 2; canine none. Genera, porcupine, hare, beaver, rat, ſquirrel.

DIVISION II. HOOFED.

Order 5. Pecora. Fore-teeth none above. Genera, camel, muſk, deer, goat, ſheep, ox.

Order 6. Belluæ. Fore-teeth above and below. Genera, horſe, hippopotamus, hog, rhinoceros.

DIVISION III. WITHOUT HOOFS OR CLAWS.

Order 7. Cete. Genera, narwal, whale, cachalot, dolphin.

CLASS II. AVES.

Latham's Arrangement. Oviparous. Heart and blood as in the former claſs.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS.

Order 1. Accipitres. Rapacious.
2. Picæ. Pies.
3. Paſſeres. Sparrow-tribes.
4. Columbæ. Pigeon do.
5. Gallinæ. Cock do.
6. Struthiones. Oſtrich do.

DIVISION II. WATER-FOWL.

7. Grallæ. Waders. Cloven-footed.
8. Anſeres Grallæ. Pinnated feet.
9. Anſeres. Web-footed.

In all 96 genera.

CLASS III. AMPHIBIA.

Heart with one ventricle and one auricle. The blood cold and red. They reſpire at will with the lungs. No molares or grinders.

Order 1. Chiefly inhabit the land, but occaſionally the water.

2. Chiefly the water, but occaſionally the land.

Otters, beavers, rats, and phocæ, are claſſed with mammalia.

Frogs, crocodiles, lizards, eels, ſerpents, and ſea-tortoiſes, belong to this claſs. See Shaw's Zoology for their arrangement.

PISCES.

Order 1. Nantes. Gills and lungs. Rays of the fins cartilaginous.
2. Apodes. No ventral fins.
3. Jugulares. Ventral fins placed before the pectoral ones.
4. Thoracici. Ventral fins under the thorax.
5. Abdominales. Ventral fins in the abdomen behind the thorax.

Sixty-one genera. Heart one ventricle and one auricle: blood cold and red. They breathe by gills.

CLASS

CLASS V. INSECTÆ.

One ventricle without an auricle; with antennæ.

Order 1. Coleoptera. Sheath wings like chafers: the upper wing covers are called elytra. Theſe in moſt cover the abdomen, as in the chafer; but in ſome are partial, as in the earwig.

2. Hemiptera. Elytra half membranaceous, half cruſtaceous, incumbent on each other. Graſshoppers are of this order.

3. Lepidoptera. Four membranous wings, ſcaly or powdered. Butterflies.

4. Neuroptera. Membranous wings, reticulated with nerves; without ſting. Dragon-flies, &c.

5. Hymenoptera. Four tranſparent membranaceous wings; with ſtings. Bees, &c.

6. Diptera. With only two wings; but with alteres or poiſers inſtead of under wings. Flies, gnats, &c.

7. Aptera. Without ſtings. Spiders, ſcorpions, fleas, lobſters, &c.

CLASS VI. VERMES.

One ventricle without an auricle; a cold colourleſs ſanies for blood.

Order 1. Inteſtina.

2. Molluſca.

3. Teſtacea.

4. Lithophyta.

5. Zoophyta.

80 Genera, 1166 Species.

CONCHOLOGY.

The ſhells of the third order of worms are ſo various and ſo beautiful as to require a diſtinct exhibition.

Synoptical Table of Teſtaceous Shells.

ORDER I. MULTIVALVES.

Chiton. Valves longitudinal.

Lepas. Valves unequal, fixed by a ſtem.

Pholas. Bivalve, with acceſſory valves behind.

ORDER II. BIVALVES.

Mya. Pearl myas. Hinges with a thick empty tooth.

Solen. Hinges with diſtant lateral teeth.

Tellina. Ditto with lateral teeth, on one ſide empty.

Cardium. Ditto with lateral diſtant and penetrating teeth. Cockle.

Mactra. Ditto with a middle complicated tooth.

Donax. Ditto with a lateral tooth diſtant and void.

Venus. Ditto with teeth approximated.

Sphondylus. Ditto two teeth ſeparated by a ſmall hole.

Chama. Gaping cockle. Ditto have oblique obtuſe teeth.

Arca. Ditto with numerous penetrating teeth.

Oſtrea. Ditto without teeth, an ovated depreſſure.

Anomia. Ditto without teeth, a lineary depreſſure on the rim.

Mytilus. Muſſel. Ditto without teeth, with diſtinct indenture.

Pinna. Ditto without teeth, one of the rims enlarged.

ORDER III. UNIVALVES.

With a regular ſpire.

Argonauta. Shell with only one cell, with a regular ſpire.

Nautilus. With many cells, and a hole of communication.

Conus. With aperture longitudinal, linear, void of teeth.

Cypræa. Aperture ditto, linear, teeth on both ſides.

Bulla. Aperture ſtriated, oblique.

Voluta. Aperture longitudinal, pillar plaited.

Buccinum. Small channel on right ſide of the aperture.

Strombus. Channel on left ſide of ditto.

Murex. Aperture with ſtrait channel.

Trochus. Shell with aperture ſtraitened, nearly four-cornered.

Turbo. With aperture contracted and orbicular.

Helix. Aperture ſtraitened, lunar.

Nerita. Ditto ſtraitened, ſemi-orbicular, only two ſpires.

Haliotis. Ear-ſhell. Aperture wide, ſhell perforated.

U. Shells without regular ſpire.

Patella. Limpet. Conical, ſpread out, lying down.

Dentalium. Shell awl-ſhaped, open at both ends.

Serpula. Serpentine and tubulous.

Teredo. Calamitas navium. Shell boring into wood, bending and penetrating.

Sabella. Shell made up of ſand-grains.

36 Genera. See Barbut's Genera Vermium.

The Corals concluding (in the 5th order,) the claſs of Vermes, ſo nearly approach both to vegetables and foſſils, that from thoſe to theſe the tranſition is eaſy.

1. Foſſils.

PETRIFACTIONS.

1. Parts of animals, arranged according to their claſſes and orders, in flint lime, clay, &c.

2. Ditto of vegetables.

3. Coal.

MINERALOGY,

MINERALOGY.

EARTHS AND FIXED ALKALIES.

1. Silica. Quartz. Felſpar. Hornſtone. Carnelian. Chalcedony. Flint.

2. Alumine. Cornndum. Ruby. Emerald. Topaz. Schiſtus. Smectis. Lithomarga. Bole. Lepidolite.

3. Lime. Limeſtone. Dolomite. Marlite. Fluates. Phoſphorites.

4. Magneſia. Steatites. Serpentines. Jade. Arbeſtus. Chryſolite, &c.

5. Zircon. Hyacinth. Jargon.

6. Glucine. Beryl. Emerald.

7. Aguſtine. A gem like Beryl.

8. Yttria. Gadolinite.

9. Barytes.

10. Strontia.

11. Soda. Natron.

DIAMOND.

Petrol. Aſpaltum. Amber. Mellilithus.

SULPHUR.

Metals.
Oxides.
Sulphurets.
Phoſphorets.
Carburets.

Platina. Gold. Silver. Quickſilver. Copper. Iron. Lead. Tin. Zinc. Antimony. Biſmuth. Cobalt. Nickel. Manganeſe. Uranium. Tellurium. Titanium. Chrome. Arſenic. Molybdenum. Tungſtein. Columbium. Palladium. Rhodium.

BOTANY.

An apartment might be elegantly dedicated to this ſcience, furniſhed with coloured prints or paintings of the 24 claſſes, illuſtrated by a well-ſelected ſpecimen of each, and likewiſe of their ſeveral orders.

Claſs 1. Monandria. 2 orders, Monogynia and Digynia. 1 Canna. 2. Blitum.

Claſs 10. Decandria. 5 orders.

Claſs 11. Dodecandria. Sempervivum (if any) of twelve ſtamens.

Claſs 12. Icoſandria. 20 ſtamina or more from the calyx or corolla.

Claſs 13. Polyandria. From 20 to 100 ſtamina riſing from the receptacle, &c.

Arranged ſpecimens of fruit-ſeeds and ſeed-veſſels, roots and bulbs, might be exhibited; with a collection of the beſt botanical publications, Herbaria, &c.

AGRICULTURE

has been omitted in enumerating the arts requiring mechanical aid. Its machinery may be claſſed with that for increaſing power.

A muſeum thus arranged, and limited to objects of utility for information rather than of coſtly rarity, might be eaſily collected at a moderate expence, could not fail to ſtimulate inquiry, facilitate ſtudy, and mix delight with ſerious contemplation.

ZETETES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Ovid's noble and magnificent deſcription of the fate of Phaëton there appears to be a great difficulty, or rather a manifeſt abſurdity, which, if any of your learned Correſpondents will favour me by removing, I ſhall eſteem myſelf laſtingly obliged.

At the 237th verſe the poet begins to enumerate the ſeveral ſtreams dried up by the erroneous courſe of the Sun's chariot; thus:

Tum facta eſt Libye raptis humoribus æſtu
Arida; tum Nymphæ paſſis fontesque lacusque
Deflevêre comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen,
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pyrenidas undas:
Nec ſortita loco diſtantes flumina ripas
Tuta manent: mediis Tanaïs fumavit in undis,
Penëusque ſenex, Teuthrantëusque Caïcus,
Et celer Iſmenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
Arſurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
Quique recurvatis ludit Mæandros in undis,
Mygdoniusque Melas, & Tænarius Eurotas:
Arſit et Euphrates Babylonius, arſit Orontes,
Thermodoonque citus, Gangesque & Phaſis & Iſter.
Æſtuat Alpheos, ripæ Spercheïdes ardent,
Quodque ſuo Tagus amne vehit fluit ignibus aurum,
Et quæ Mæonias celebrârunt carmine ripas
Flumineæ volucres medio caluêre Cayſtro.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet, oſtia ſeptem
Pulverulenta vacant, ſeptem ſine flumine valles:
Sors eadem Iſmarios Hebrum cum Strymone ſiccat,
Heſperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque *Padumque*,
Cuique fuit rerum promiſſa potentia Tybrin.

Padus is declared by Ainſworth to be "the chief river of Italy, riſing out of the Alps, and by ſeven mouths diſemboguing itſelf into the Adriatic Sea. It is called by Ovid *Eridanus*, into which Phaëton fell after he was ſtruck with thunder."

The paſſage alluded to is the following: v. 319:

At Phaëton, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,
Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu
Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo ſtella ſereno
Quæ ſi non cecidit, potuit cecidiſſe videri.
Quem procul à patriâ diverſo maximus orbe
Excipit *Eridanus*, fumantiaque abluit ora.

Now my queſtion is this: if *Padus* and *Eridanus* were both the ſame river,

(the

(the Po,) how can it be reconciled to reaſon that Phaëton could have fallen into it, when we find that the *Padus* had been previouſly dried up, in the 258th verſe:

Heſperiosque amnes Rhenum, Rhodanumque, *Padumque.*

If it be objected that he might have fallen into an exſiccated cavity, as into a pit, this cannot be made to agree with the latter part of the verſe, "*fumantiaque abluit ora*;" for how could his face be waſhed when there was no liquid remaining for the purpoſe? I muſt acknowledge that I am quite at a loſs to make the ſtory conſiſtent, which (in this part of it,) may remind us of the nonſenſe which uſed to be told to children, of "an old woman that was drowned in a dry ditch in Ratcliffe Highway."

I am, Sir, &c.,

SAMUEL WESLEY.

9, *Arlington-ſtreet, Camden Town.*
June 19, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *on the* PRESENT STATE *of* SWITZERLAND, *addreſſed by a* TRAVELLER *in that* COUNTRY *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON.

Zurich, Auguſt 1805.

YOU need never be at a loſs for a walk in and about Zurich. If you will follow the crowd, you may frequent the new parade, the Lindenhof, the promenade along the clear Limmat running from the lake through the town, or the Schutzenplatz; but for the true enjoyment of nature you muſt leave the town, and take a nearer view of its famous lake, the banks of which are more cultivated and populous, and combine more beauty, variety, and ſimplicity, than almoſt any other in Switzerland. Its greateſt length is about thirty miles, its breadth three, and its depth in many places one hundred fathoms.

An aquatic excurſion on the Lake is the favourite diverſion of the inhabitants, as well as travellers. On fine ſummer-days, and in the ſeaſon of autumn, it is thronged with gondolas and barks occupied by chearful and numerous parties. But alas! how lately was it a ſcene of war inſtead of diverſion, when its waters, like thoſe of moſt lakes in Switzerland, bore armed ſloops inſtead of pleaſure-boats, and were reddened either by the blood of the ſlain, or the reflection of the flames from the burning villages. On this lake the intrepid Williams, commanded the armed flotilla of the allies.

It is however no leſs pleaſing and intereſting to traverſe the borders of the lake either on horſeback or on foot. To have the full enjoyment of ſuch an excurſion, I ſelected a fine ſerene day, and ſetting off in the afternoon, went by Wellahoſen, Kilchberg, and Ruſchlicken, as far as Thalwyl and Oberrieden. The church of the latter place, in particular, commands a moſt extenſive proſpect of the whole lake, with its banks, hills, mountains, and craggy rocks, which, viewed either by the glimmer of the evening, or morning light, is enchanting beyond deſcription.

The next morning, continuing my route through a ſucceſſion of fine ſcenery, I reached Richterwiel in three hours, where a ſecond ſpacious and grand baſon expands to view.

Richterwiel has no longer the attraction of the philanthropic phyſician Dr. Hotze. He ſurvived his friend Lavater but a ſhort time, and died abroad. His brother, the General, fell, lamented both by friend and enemy, honourably for his country, two years after, on the paſſage of the French over the Linth.

From Richterwiel to Rapperſwiel is two hours ride, which I took at my leiſure after dinner. I was drawn aſide to viſit the inhabited iſland of Ufnau, which deſerves the notice of the traveller, not only for the beauty of its proſpects, but for its ancient chapels, one of which contains the now fallen tomb of Ulrich von Hutten, a truly ſingular man, who was a poet, warrior, courtier, and hermit, in ſucceſſion. On his tomb is the following inſcription, "*Hic eques auratus jacet, oratorque diſertus, Huttenus vates, carmine et enſe potens.*"

The way from Rapperswiel through Stafenmeiller and Kiſſnach, brought me back to Zurich in five hours and a half very commodiouſly.

It was in the places juſt mentioned that Lavater, in pure love for his country, attempted by the power of his eloquence to ſtem the tide of anarchy which threatened the diſſolution of all order and government. From the luxuriant banks of the Zurich lake, from Stäfen and Horgen in particular, the ſpirit of diſaffection and rebellion ſpread their baneful influence over once-happy Helvetia. In the years 1785 and 1786 I ſaw theſe peaſants of the lake tranquil and chearful, living in abundance, and even in ſuch elegance as we can ſeldom expect to ſee in ordinary villages. How then does it grieve me, twenty years after, to behold this land

land of proſperity and natural beauty profaned and deſolated by party-rage. The perverſe conduct of theſe, as well as the Baſle peaſantry, (who are both occupied in manufactures,) in the hour of their country's danger, ſtrikingly exemplifies the remarks of a late Swiſs traveller on the two claſſes of labourers.

"The manufacturer (ſays he,) is diſcontented: the example of town-extravagance before his eyes creating in him ſuperfluous neceſſities: he is intemperate, becauſe he often gains with little trouble: he is licentious and extravagant, he is turbulent and miſchievous, becauſe his mechanical labour leaves his mind unoccupied. The mountaineer or huſbandman, on the contrary, is honeſt and ſincere: no ſeduction awakens his deſires: he is temperate, his gains being ſmall, and his income ſo gradual as to prevent a momentary abundance: he is contented, inaſmuch as he knows only the wants of nature, which are more eaſily gratified than artificial ones."

Another more extenſive excurſion than the former, which I made to Baden and the country adjacent, afforded me many other obſervations.

The little town of Baden is acceſſible on all ſides by main roads croſſing each other. One of theſe, a broad paved way, lined with churches, dwelling-houſes, barns, &c., leads down to a narrow plain ſomewhat raiſed above the bed of the boiſterous Limmat, that winds by a tumultuous courſe out of the valley. From this ſpot bubble up the hot ſprings that riſe from underneath the ſtream, and which are known all over Europe for the abundance of their waters They are the ſame as thoſe mentioned by Tacitus, and were reſorted to by the ſick of all deſcriptions. This cavern of the earth, which had from time immemorial harboured no ſmall portion of human miſery, became by this means a centrical point for all the pleaſure and magnificence that Helvetia could produce; ſo that, in 1417, we find Poggi rapturouſly deſcribing, in his well-known epiſtle to his friend Leonardo Aretin, the delights of his reſidence at Baden. A change of taſte, an increaſe of luxury, and a love of variety, have drawn multitudes from theſe to other rival baths; ſo that accommodations which a hundred years ago would have ſuited the nobility, are now deſpiſed even by the claſs of citizens, and the ſulphurous ſprings appear to have loſt their efficacy.

The country of Baden, its fields, rocks, hills, ſprings, and river in this part, abound in antiquities of every kind, particularly in the natural or artificial dice formerly in ſuch general uſe.

From Baden I extended my route to the ſecularized abbey of Konigsfelden, and farther on to Schinznach and Hapſburgh. Konigsfelden was not the field of a triumphant king, (as its derivation leads ſome to ſuppoſe,) but that of the murdered Albert of Auſtria, the ſecond Emperor of this houſe, who was killed by his nephew Duke John on his paſſage over the Aar. Abandoned by every body except a young peaſant-girl who nurſed him in his laſt moments, he expired in her arms May 1, 1308. Elizabeth his widow, and Agnes his daughter, after having ſatiated their revenge by the ſacrifice of many noblemen in the adjacent country, founded, as is well known, this magnificent convent. The high altar was fixed on the ſpot where Albert departed this life, and monuments and inſcriptions have eternized theſe two princeſſes, who in their rage confounded the innocent with the guilty.

At preſent Konigsfelden is in a perfect ſtate of decay, poſſeſſing no other memorials of its former grandeur but the old arms and windows, which repreſent the hiſtory of its royal builders. The adjoining village of Windiſch, which was the far-famed Vindoniſſa in the time of the Romans, is a ſtill greater monument of the tranſitory grandeur of this world. Many coins and other veſtiges have been dug out of it; and a Roman aqueduct is ſtill remaining, through which Konigsfelden is ſupplied with water. This place incloſed the whole country as far as the caſtle of Altenburg.

Brugg, a fine little town in the way to Schinznach, is entitled to notice, as the birth-place of the celebrated Zimmermann, a man who in his latter days was blackened by his enemies, but died in the undiminiſhed eſteem of all who knew him. You will join with me as I ſtand over his grave, and wiſh peace to his aſhes.

Aarau, the principal place in the new canton of Argau, and a very ſhort diſtance from Brugg, has acquired celebrity in the preſent day from the events which it has witneſſed. Here the laſt Swiſs diet was held, and, when diſſolved through the intrigues of Mengaud, it was concluded by the noble ſpeech of the Zurich burghermaſter Wyſs, whoſe patriotiſm in the end involved him in many difficulties, and finally occaſioned his impriſonment. Here alſo the Directory of the

Helvetic

Helvetic Republic, one and indiviſible, fixed its ſittings; and the number of executions which took place during their government, either with or without their conſent, excited ſuch a bitterneſs among the country-people againſt Aarau, that, upon the general inſurrection of the people in 1803, the leaders of the armed peaſantry had the greateſt difficulty to reſtrain their followers from the indulgence of their reſentment againſt it.

Schinznach, a village lying near the banks of the Aar, is famous for the baths called after its name. Theſe waters were diſcovered in the year 1658, were loſt by the overflowing of the river, and found again in 1690, and defended by dams againſt the ſtream. They are now much uſed for bathing and drinking. A vaſt concourſe of people from all quarters are attracted thither either for the purpoſe of pleaſure or health. In no place, perhaps, double the ſize, is there ſo great a variety of carriages to be ſeen as in this: particularly on Sundays, after divine-ſervice has been performed in the long-room, all is here gaiety, vivacity, and buſtle, according to the uſual ſtyle of keeping the ſabbath on the Continent.

Theſe baths deſerve the name of Hapſburg rather than Schinznach, which is much more diſtant from them, and not on the ſame ſide of the river. From the venerable ruins of the Hapſburg caſtle, the birth-place of ſo many German princes, you perceive a groupe of houſes forming the bath in a pleaſant retired ſpot. The agreeable mixture of field and wood, hill and dale, dwelling-houſes and croſs-roads, preſent the view of a Dedalian garden, that tempts the wanderer to traverſe its bounds. Near Hapſburg there is a beacon ſtill ſtanding, which may be kindled upon important occaſions, ſuch as exiſted in the late revolution; in which caſe ſtraw is uſed by night, and wood by day.

On my return from Baden to Zurich I placed myſelf in a boat, that carried me, without any exertions of the waterman, ſeven Engliſh miles in an hour. This quick paſſage was rendered doubly agreeable to me by a conſtant change of ſcene, from open country and diſtant villages, to cultivated banks covered with well-built ſeats, convents, and farm-houſes, or huge clifts, thick woods, and verdant hills.

This whole tract between the Limmat and Reuſs, and along the Aar and the Rhine, ſuffered incalculably in the laſt war, from the conſtant paſſing and reſidence of foreign troops, the frequent battles and conteſted paſſages of the rivers. Both the roads leading from Baden to Zurich were ſcenes of bloodſhed and ſlaughter between the Ruſſians and French, in the year 1800, on Maſſena's croſſing the Limmat. The Ruſſians ſtood in the foot-path on one ſide the river, and the French in the high-road of the other ſide. The latter ſucceeded in croſſing near Dietikon. Between Weiningen and a little acclivity is a place where two thouſand Ruſſian grenadiers oppoſed themſelves to a numerous body of the enemy, who brought them to the ground by a diſtant fire of cartridge, but were not able to move them from the point they occupied. Numberleſs dwellings, and even whole villages, were reduced to aſhes, and the inhabitants ſubject not only to the hardſhip of having ſoldiers quartered on them, but of enduring their oppreſſions and ill-treatment, the whole country being devaſtated and drained by both parties, particularly the villages on the Limmat and Glatt, and betwixt the Thur and Toſs, where every thing was laid waſte by fire and ſword. In addition to theſe evils they were deprived of their ordinary means of living. Thus, for example, the paſſage of the Rhine was cut off from Coblentz; the Zurzachers were prevented from having their fairs; and Baden loſt its viſitors at the waters. At Kaiſerſtul they could neither get in the harveſt or till the fields on the other ſide the Rhine. This latter place loſt half its population, while at the ſame time a mortal diſeaſe raged amongſt its cattle. The inhabitants are, however, now beginning to recover themſelves. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from* M. TILESIUS, *one of the* LITERATI *attached to the* RUSSIAN VOYAGE *of* DISCOVERY.

Iſland of St. Catherine, Braſil, Jan. 18, 1804.

FEARFUL that, under the preſent circumſtances, many of my letters may poſſibly be loſt, I am anxious to write to one or another of my friends whenever a veſſel ſails for Rio Janeiro. The frequent rains and other accidents deſtroy a great number of the objects of natural hiſtory which I have collected. It is only a few days ſince I was obliged to throw overboard a thouſand vegetables which I had procured with great pains and difficulty; but all theſe diſappointments have not extinguiſhed my hopes of bringing you a very curious little herbal. Theſe

Theſe parts afford nothing for the mineralogiſt. In my excurſions into the interior of the country, to the diſtance of nearly ſixty miles from San Miguel, I have diſcovered nothing but argillaceous ſlate and very hard granite, of which I ſhall bring you ſome ſpecimens. If nature be not rich in minerals, ſhe is ſo much the more abundant in vegetables and animals, eſpecially inſects and ſerpents. On this laſt claſs of animals, in particular, I have had occaſion to make ſome very curious obſervations, accompanied with drawings and prepared ſpecimens. I am inceſſantly engaged in the two laſt-mentioned objects. Dr. Langsdorf is indefatigable in the purſuit of inſects; and he will bring back with him ſome intereſting collections for entomology. Captain Kruſenſtern does all that lies in his power to encourage and facilitate our labours. He is truly a man of ſcience, who poſſeſſes extenſive attainments, geographical, literary, aſtronomical, and mathematical, and is at the ſame time a very modeſt man. It was not till we reached Teneriffe that our Ambaſſador made public the Emperor's orders, by which he is appointed commander-in-chief of the veſſels. Till that time it was imagined that the chief command was entruſted to Captain Kruſenſtern, who was the real projector of the whole undertaking. The day before yeſterday I drew from nature a young living American crocodile: I afterwards killed it in ſpirits, and ſtripped it of its ſkin. Laſt week I caught a *coluber atrox*, which I likewiſe ſkinned. We frequently kill birds, and we purchaſe others, which we ſtuff. This occupation, I muſt confeſs, I diſlike; and ſince we have been here I have ſtuffed only two colubris, though there are great numbers in this country. Our collection contains among other things a *Ramphaſtos Aracari, L.*, which the Portugueze call *Tocano*, and which is diſtinguiſhed for the beauty of its colours; the *Parra Braſil, L.*; and a great number of parrots. Among the quadrupeds of our collection are the *Cercopithecus cynamulgus, Macaco, Siſnia Beelzebub*, &c. Another time I will give you a complete catalogue.

Port of St. Peter and St. Paul in Kamſchatka, Aug. 29, 1804.

SINCE our ſix weeks ſtay at the iſland of St. Catherine in Braſil, I have had no opportunity of writing to you. We have been on ſhore at Nukahiwah, one of the Marqueſas, and at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich iſlands, famous for the death of Captain Cook. I there found ſome intereſting animals, and hope I have ſucceeded in my endeavours to draw up accurate deſcriptions of them, accompanied with paintings and deſigns of the animals. I have in particular beſtowed great pains on the ſtudy of the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands. I poſſeſs three fine ſkulls, which I ſhall ſend you on our arrival at Copenhagen in our way to Peterſburg. To theſe I ſhall add ſeveral other curious objects. All the connoiſſeurs who have ſeen my drawings of the national phyſiognomies of the Savages, their habitations, their dreſſes, coſtumes, and utenſils, agree that they are exceedingly correct. If I am ſo fortunate as to return to Europe in good health, I purpoſe to model in wax theſe Savages, with all their tatooing, in ſuch a faithful manner, that you would take them for the originals themſelves. I have lived with them on the moſt intimate footing, and have had opportunities not only of taking many drawings, but alſo of moulding whatever I thought proper. I have juſt ſent off from this place to the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Peterſburg ſixty-nine pictures, and twice the number of ſtuffed quadrupeds, amphibia, and birds. I ſhall leave here two cheſts filled with objects preſerved in ſpirits of wine, which we ſhall take away next year on our return. I poſſeſs alſo twice as many ſketches, landſcapes, and drawings, zootomical and zoological. All the deſigns ſent to the Academy were made in the ſpace of one year. Our painter, who is afflicted with the ſtone, has ſet out from hence by land for St. Peterſburg, and he is accompanied by the Ruſſian botaniſt M. Brikin. I have been charged with the two employments which have become vacant by their departure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time having elapſed ſince the figure and deſcription of Smart's newly-invented *chimney-cleanſer* was inſerted in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, many of your readers in the country and abroad may be deſirous to hear whether the ſaid machine has been brought into ſucceſsful uſe.

I find that ſoon after its invention, in 1803, it began to be adopted in London, as being the moſt uſeful and humane method of ſweeping chimneys; and above ten thouſand flues have already been cleanſed in this way in London. Its utility begins alſo to be generally acknowledged both in clearing chimneys from

foot,

ſoot, and in extinguiſhing them when on fire, for which latter purpoſe it has been found to be peculiarly ſerviceable; and it is to be hoped that in time it will eradicate the diſgraceful practice of ſending children up chimneys when *actually on fire*, of which there have been many fatal inſtances in London.

It is, however, not only in the metropolis that this machine is uſed. It begins to be adopted in many parts of the country; and ſeveral have been ſent to Briſtol, Birmingham, Worceſter, Witham in Eſſex, Liſkeard in Cornwall, and to the city of Dublin.

The inventor has ſold above ſeventy machines ſince its invention.

From what has been ſaid, it is to be hoped that all humane perſons will adopt recommend, and enforce, this method of ſweeping chimneys, that in courſe of time the old method of ſending children up the flues may be wholly laid aſide.

Hackney, July 2, 1805. S. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* LITERATURE *in* EUROPE *from the* AGE *of* AUGUSTUS *to that of* LOUIS XIV. *By* M. DE LA HARPE.

IF we caſt our eyes back upon the ages of Greece and Rome, we behold prodigies of human intellect that form the pre-eminent glory of the human race. From theſe, men deſcended into darkneſs and a long night of ignorance. But genius again aroſe from a deep ſleep, and firſt imitating, afterwards rivalled, the excellence it admired. All that is propoſed at preſent is, a rapid ſketch of facts, without any inquiry into their cauſes; and a brief hiſtory of letters and arts from the decline of the Auguſtan age till the revival of taſte under the Medici, and that full ſplendour which ſucceeded the time of Louis XIV.

Although it has been juſtly obſerved, that the triumph of the arts, among the ancients as well as the moderns, is peculiarly to be found in times of great political power and greatneſs; yet to render the triumph ſolid and durable, ſomething more than political proſperity ſeems to be neceſſary. An eminent proof of this is in the period from Trajan to the laſt of the Antonines, princes amongſt the beſt whoſe memory has been preſerved by hiſtorians. Under them the people were happily governed; for virtue gave the law. The earth was happy; yet genius ſlept. Some men of refined judgment remained; but in eloquence and poetry Rome and Greece were reduced to declaimers and ſophiſts, occupied in dealing out praiſe for hire, or plunged into the unmeaning diſputes of the ſchools.

Towards the middle of the fourth century, when Rome was no longer the ſole capital of the world; when barbarians on every ſide menaced a corrupted people, pretending ſtill to the empire of the univerſe, a new eloquence aroſe with a new religion, which, from priſons and the ſcaffold, mounted the throne of the Cæſars. This auguſt and powerful voice was that of the orators of Chriſtianity; although ſuch is the power of prejudice, that perhaps there may be ſome ſurprize on hearing men thus deſcribed who are no longer known to us but as Fathers of the Church; and no doubt it will be unexpected to rank as ſucceſſors of Demoſthenes and Cicero, men whom we are accuſtomed to view as the ſucceſſors of the Apoſtles. Without, however, wounding the veneration which is given to the latter title, it is principally with relation to the influence of their genius and talents on letters that we have now to conſider them. And regarding the Fathers in this point of view, we may readily deſcry the cauſes which thus contributed to give a new life to eloquence. A new order of ideas and feelings were to be developed, a crowd of obſtacles to be removed, and adverſaries overcome, and what weapon but perſuaſion could the founders of Chriſtianity uſe? For a long time all power was with their enemies. Hence it was that eloquence became the prevailing inſtrument of the champions of the new religion. St. Chryſoſtome, whoſe name alone recals the high idea his cotemporaries had of his eloquence, may perhaps be oppoſed to whatever antiquity poſſeſſed of grand in that art. Who does not feel in the Fathers a happy mixture of dignity and tenderneſs, of the vehement and the pathetic, of ſublime movements and benignant touches, with all that facile and natural elocution which is one of the eſſential characters of every age that has formed a grand epoch in the hiſtory of letters?

With reſpect to the Pagan rhetoricians, the opponents of the Fathers, more of learning than of talents or eloquence was to be found amongſt them. And after this tranſient ſplendour, which religion had reſtored to letters, the irruptions of the barbarians, from the fifth to the tenth century, more and more ſpread over the Weſt the darkneſs of ignorance; and if during this long interval ſome men

ſuperior to the reſt aroſe, none of them had force enough to elevate degraded letters or the decayed arts. Conſtantinople was now the centre of theſe in their fallen condition; but the ſcholaſtic art, with its controverſies, joined with religion which it corrupted, had acquired an importance which diſcouraged every other ſtudy among the nations who had reared their throne amidſt the ruins of the Roman empire. Theodoric, who accompliſhed more for letters than could have been expected from a Gothic king, was unable to reſtore their vigour. Charlemagne, a conqueror and legiſlator, like Theodoric, but infinitely greater, and unqueſtionably the greateſt man of that vaſt interval, introduced the ſciences and the arts into the great plan of his government, making them the grand baſis of a power, which, however, could not ſurvive his departed genius. Charlemagne retarded the progreſs of the French language, in cultivating throughout his immenſe dominions the language of the Romans, which remained in France that of the laws and public acts till the reign of Francis I. Spain, England, Italy, and Germany, were, during nearly ſix hundred years, ſucceſſively trodden under foot by the Barbarians who diſputed the poſſeſſion of them; and when the nations, formed of the mixture of the humbled natives and foreign conquerors, had acquired ſome conſiſtence, the whole of Europe, torn from its foundations by the fury of the cruſades, poured its population on Aſia Minor, Paleſtine and Egypt, and theſe long and violent convulſions retarded the moment in which the people of the North, who had divided the Weſtern Roman provinces into ſo many kingdoms, could depoſit the ruſt of their origin, and diſengage themſelves from that groſſneſs of manners and language which is incompatible with the culture of the arts. The cruſades, indeed, aſſiſted the enfranchiſement of the populace, and developed ideas of commerce; but in agitating empires, as yet little ſtable in their conſtitutions, they deprived governments, on whom all improvement depends, of the leiſure and means of devoting themſelves to the inteteſts of letters.

In the midſt of this degrading ſtate of things, to whom do we owe the obligation of preſerving at leaſt the diſperſed materials which ſerved in the reſult to reconſtruct the edifice of human knowledge? Hiſtory will anſwer for us, it is to the clergy. They only had ſtill ſome tincture of learning; and hence it was that the name of *clerk* became ſynonimous with that of a ſcholar, and was beſtowed even upon all thoſe who could read, that acquiſition being ſufficiently rare to be entitled to a privileged name. To the ſtudies of the clergy we are indebted for having opened the way for the reſtoration of letters, by their having treaſured up the manuſcripts, the only repoſitories of learning before the diſcovery of printing. The greater part of theſe were brought forth at various times from the duſt of monaſtic libraries; and it was eſpecially from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, that copies of the works of the ancients became leſs rare, and commenced the revival of letters. For a long time after the learned uſed only the Latin language, no people being yet ſufficiently confident of the powers of their own tongue to think it capable of conveying works of genius. Poetry alone, more enterpriſing, had hazarded in the modern tongues ſome rude efforts, which reſembled the liſping of children. Two perſons, indeed, before the art of printing was known, had the happy fortune to produce in their native idiom works which tended to render their language durable. Theſe were Dante and Petrarch; and it was Italy that had the glory of their birth; which proves that the Italian is that among the modern languages which was the earlieſt in cultivation, and that Italy was the country in Europe which in times of barbariſm ſtill preſerved moſt of genius and a taſte for letters. Bocace accompliſhed that for the Italian proſe which Petrarch had for its poetry. To the graces of a natural recital Bocace added a ſurpriſing purity of diction, which many years after made him, it may be ſaid, the cotemporary of the moſt eſteemed authors of Italy. And this is an advantage which the beſt writers of France and England, before their native languages were fixed, have not enjoyed: while the excellence of their genius has ſnatched their works from oblivion, it could not preſerve their language from growing obſolete.

The middle of the fifteenth century was the memorable epoch of the invention of the art of printing, which, multiplying with ſuch aſtoniſhing facility the images of thought, has eſtabliſhed from one end of the earth to the other a conſtant and rapid intercourſe of reaſon and talents. It permits the man who thinks to communicate in the ſame moment with all who read.

In rendering books as common and popular as manuſcripts were rare and inacceſſible, it has drawn ſcience and truth from the retreats of letters, and ſpread them through the univerſe. By this is haſtened the regeneration and new progreſs of the arts; and to this great invention it is given to ſay even to Barbariſm, "Thou ſhalt never revive!" — to injuſtice, which heretofore could ſcarcely be denounced but to future times, "From this moment of thy crime thou heareſt thy ſentence pronounced to all the world!"—and to the man fraught with truth, "Speak, and the whole earth ſhall hear thy voice!"

The firſt works of the preſs were dictated by the Latin Muſes, who haſtened to reſpire the air of their ancient country; and it was juſt that Italy ſhould be the ſcene of this happy revolution. It extended to every department of ſcience, thanks to the benignant influence of the Houſe of Medici, who, all-powerful at Florence and Rome, there received the arts baniſhed from Conſtantinople by the Ottoman arms, and the fall of that phantom of the Greek empire, reduced long before to the walls of Byzantium. The Medici had the glory to diſtinguiſh by their name, ever dear to letters and the arts, that great epoch of the ſixteenth century, the firſt which in poetry has been the rival of the Auguſtan age; in ſculpture and architecture has retraced thoſe fine forms, elegant proportions, that native expreſſion, and thoſe ſimple and majeſtic deſigns, till then known only to the Greeks, and the Romans their imitators; and in painting has completed the idea of the beautiful, and left the invariable model of perfection.

The magnificence and the taſte of the Medici foſtered that crowd of talents which now ſprang up in every quarter. Italy was filled with thoſe innumerable examples of the fineſt painting which continue to draw foreigners from all the poliſhed parts of the world, and which are ſhewn with a national pride that has paſſed even into that rank of the people who in every other country are ſtrangers to the arts. The Medici, and particularly the famous pontiff of Rome Leo X., cauſed every library to be ſearched for the manuſcripts of the ancients, and theſe the preſs reproduced, enriched with learned and inſtructive comments. At that auſpicious moment was entirely removed the thick and pernicious veil which a long-continued barbariſm had ſpread over the beauties of Antiquity. She aroſe from darkneſs, again clothed as when living, like thoſe fine ſtatues which, buried for ages amidſt the wrecks of earthquakes and volcanos, ſeem, when reproduced to day, to ſpring all new from the hands of the artiſt. Hence that ſpecies of idolatry which ſhe at firſt inſpired. The learned and commentators then formed a new ſet of bigots; ſcience was pedantic; and the age that immediately followed, by another exceſs, deemed it ridiculous. But the well-informed and equitable ſtill acknowledge with pleaſure the eſſential ſervices we have received from thoſe indefatigable ſcholars, who kept their watch amongſt parchments, and buried themſelves alive with the dead.

Let us not reproach them with an extravagant paſſion for the object of their labours, ſince this paſſion was itſelf neceſſary to their conſtancy under ſuch an enterprize: let us not complain that they have loaded their commentaries with a minute and ſometimes unneceſſary erudition, ſince we are but too happy that they have left to our reſearches only the embarraſſment of choice! They have at times loſt themſelves in obſcure and ſterile paths; but they were alſo the firſt to open and clear the great road on which we now proceed with ſuch facility. They might with a waſte of ſuffering heap up ſome uſeleſs materials; but they were the perſons who cultivated the field where we at eaſe gather the fruit. This frivolous and preſumptuous age cannot be too often told that there is no merit in deſpiſing all things, but that there is much indeed in profiting of every thing. Like fooliſh and prodigal heirs they ſcornfully ſuffer to moulder in their hands immenſe treaſures obſcurely amaſſed by eager and induſtrious foreſathers.

Such were not Arioſto and Taſſo, both of whom, verſed in the ancient language of Rome ſufficiently to write it with ſucceſs, preferred the then greater labour of illuſtrating that of modern Italy, in which they ſtill hold the higheſt rank. It is well known that Italy is to this day divided reſpecting the ſuperiority of Taſſo or Arioſto, as the French contend reſpecting Corneille and Racine, and the learned have long diſputed concerning Demoſthenes and Cicero; but we paſs that topic till we come to ſpeak particularly of foreign literature, our object here being only to name thoſe great men as among the number whoſe glory is that of their country, and as two writers who gave to the Italian language all the grace and force of which it is ſuſceptible.

At

At this epoch it was that this flexible language acquired its various capacities, and aſſumed all its titles to the regard of poſterity. The author of Paſtor Fido diſputed with that of Aminta the palm of the paſtoral drama; Guichardini attained all the dignity of hiſtory; Fra-Paolo defended the liberty and conſtitution of his country with the pen and courage of a citizen againſt the ambitious politics of the Roman pontiff.

Machiavel has acquired a celebrity which is to be deplored, by his book intitled The Prince, which is nothing leſs than the theory of ſucceſsful crimes and the code of tyranny, although ſome have gratuitouſly juſtified the deſign and object from one of the dreams of Amelot de la Houſſaye, who ſuppoſed he had diſcovered that Machiavel had aſſumed the garb of crime only to inſpire a horror for it. To read his work is ſufficient to be convinced, that, naturally influenced with the Italian policy of his day, which was nothing leſs than perfidy and ſelfiſhneſs, he employed all his genius and talents to reduce to a ſyſtem the baſeneſs he beheld practiſed every day. He belongs, nevertheleſs, to the epoch of which I am ſpeaking, by his comedy of Mandrogora, which had great ſucceſs. Imperfect as this piece is, it gave the firſt idea of comic dialogue and intrigue, as the Sophoniſba of Triſſin was the firſt tragedy compoſed according to the rules of Ariſtotle. But theſe eſſays, although worthy of our eſteem, remained ſterile attempts; and the dramatic art continued in its infancy among thoſe very Italians who in every other of the fine-arts were the preceptors of nations.

Meanwhile dramatic poeſy took a flight which, though not equally ſuſtained, was often lofty, among a people that Italy then regarded as barbarous. Spain, which inherited from the Moors their gallant ſpirit of chivalry, their tournaments, their poetry of an Oriental turn, and their amorous romances, at that time poſſeſſed her Lopez de Vega, and ſince Calderon, who diſplayed invention, richneſs, and a dramatic genius. No doubt their numerous dramas are deſtitute of art: but the ſituations, the characters, and the effect, are ſtriking, and in all theſe the beſt French tragic writers of the time were as inferior to the Spaniards and the Engliſh, as ſince Corneille and Racine they have been ſuperior.

It was at the ſame period that England had her Shakeſpeare, who, with the beauties and faults of the two Spaniſh writers, and without carrying the art farther than they did, bore from them the prize by the charms of a natural talent, ſometimes elevated to the ſublime of imagination, to the eloquence of vehement paſſions, and the energy of tragic characters. By theſe precious morcels, ſo much the more attractive as they are with him the more rare and more uniformly mingled with baſer matter, Shakeſpeare roſe above his age, in which true tragedy was every where unknown; but ſince genius of the firſt order, under Louis XIV., and in our days, has in France borne tragedy to her greateſt height, it belongs only to national prejudice amongſt the Engliſh, or with us to a paradoxical mania, to compare the maſters of the greateſt of arts among a poliſhed people with a writer who, in the midſt of the barbariſm of his country and his writings, ſhed forth ſome rays of genius.

Portugal may boaſt of having given to this period one poet more. Camoens had, indeed, little invention; but in more than one place he diſplayed the elevation of Homer, and in the epiſode of Ines the touching expreſſion of Virgil. His poem,—greatly below his ſubject, which was grand,—defective in the plan, which is nearly hiſtorical,—recommends itſelf chiefly by that ſpecies of beauty which contributes moſt to give immortality to the works of poeſy by the beauty of its ſtyle.

The North had as yet produced nothing in the arts of imagination; but ſhe illuſtrated her name by ſervices rendered to the ſciences. Copernicus is not the firſt, as it is too uſual to believe, who placed the Sun in the centre of the univerſe, and turned the Earth and planets round her. Nearly two thouſand years before him Philolaus, a diſciple of Pythagoras, made known this ſyſtem; and it was diſcuſſed and maintained at Rome in the fifteenth century; but it is attributed to Copernicus, becauſe he ſucceeded in demonſtrating it. He extended and improved this ancient theory, long before forgotten, and through it happily explained all the celeſtial phenomena. Galileo, in the next age, rendered ſenſible to ſight the truths taught by Copernicus. Metius, a Hollander, had invented optic glaſſes; and Galileo, by the aid of this invention, which his experiments improved, ſhewed us new ſtars in the heavens. Thanks to him and to Toricelli, his diſciple, who diſcovered the weight of the air, Italy, already pre-eminent in letters and the arts, held alſo her rank in the hiſtory of philoſophy.

In

In Germany Tycho Brahe and Kepler,—one, notwithſtanding his errors, regarded as the benefactor of the ſciences,—the other named the legiſlator of aſtronomy and the worthy precurſor of Newton,—indemnified their country for her defects in the finer arts.

England, deſtined ſoon to become the the miſtreſs of the world in abſtruſe ſciences and ſound metaphyſics, might, at that time oppoſe to all the great men I have named, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, one of thoſe hardy and independent tempers who owe every thing to a deep examination of their own unbiaſſed thoughts, and to the habit of conſidering every thing as if no one before had treated of it. He fulfilled the whole promiſe of the title which he dared, from the ſecret teſtimony of his own genius, to give to that immortal work (*Novum Scientiarum Organum,*) which taught philoſophy to take no further ſteps but on the ſure ground of experience; and it is in purſuing this ineſtimable leſſon that the ſcience of phyſics is become what alone it ought to be, the ſcience of facts.

France (we were compelled to leave her to the laſt, for ſhe was ſlow in her march, though ſhe has ſurpaſſed, in many arts, nations which at firſt preceded her,) was, at the epoch I treat of, little able to contend with ſo much glory. Deſcartes had not yet appeared; the language poſſeſſed no purity; our beſt productions in proſe or verſe had aided its progreſs, ſtill ſlow and bounded, without giving to the French literature that ſplendour which never ſpreads to foreign nations till a language is fixed and poliſhed. The hiſtorian De Thou might be claimed by the Latins, whoſe language he had borrowed, and whoſe elegance, taſte, and judgment, he had imitated. The French theatre, ſince the greateſt in the world, did not then exiſt. Amyot in proſe, and Marot in verſe, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a character of ſimplicity whoſe charms are ſtill felt; but the dignity of a cultivated diction, and the propriety of a ſtyle proportioned to the ſubject, were merits unknown to them. The ſtage, the bar, and the pulpit, had but one manner, equally unworthy of all three. The unfortunate efforts of Ronſard to transfuſe into the French the graces of the Greek and Latin, prove that, fruitleſsly inſpired with the genius of the ancient languages, he knew not how to ſeize the graces proper to his own. Two men only, but under aſpects as diſtinct as the degrees of their merit, are to be ſtated as worthy of attention, and theſe were Rabelais and Montaigne. The firſt was as naturally gay as the other was naturally reaſoning; but one abuſed his vivacity to the extreme of buffoonery, and the other permitted the ſportings of argument ſometimes to run to the extreme of ſcepticiſm. Montaigne imprinted on the French language an energy he did not find in it, which is not now loſt, beauſe it was allied to energy of thought and feeling, and was not, like that of Ronſard, foreign to the genius of the language. As a philoſopher, he paints men ſuch as they are, without embelliſhing them from complacency, or diſfiguring them from miſanthropy.

We advance towards the ſeventeenth century, which was, in fact, that of France. The French language began to be purified, aſſuming more exact forms, and a more dignified tone. It acquired harmony in the verſe of Malherbe and the proſe of Balzac. Taſte had, however, many obſtacles to ſurmount. Our progreſs was retarded by the ſame ſpirit of imitation which is neceſſary in the moment when the arts revive, but which has its diſadvantages as well as its uſe. If the firſt models to which we attach ourſelves are not pure, they are dangerous, becauſe it is more eaſy to imitate their faults than their beauties. When the Romans demanded of the Greeks leſſons in poeſy and eloquence, the taſte of the maſters was too perfect to corrupt the diſciple. But Italy and Spain, which gave the tone to all Europe when letters began to revive in France, had great faults, and unfortunately very ſeducing, in their literature. The bombaſt of the Spaniards, and the affectation of the Italians, therefore neceſſarily prevailed in France before ſhe learnt to ſtudy true taſte in the writings of the ancients. Books, ſports, ſpectacles, dreſs, every thing in France was Italian or Spaniſh. Their authors were in every one's hand, and made part of our education. Our poets formed themſelves upon theirs. Gallant poetry cloathed itſelf with thoſe turns of Italian wit called *concetti*. Dramatic poetry had the ſame ambition; and our moſt eſteemed authors then made Melpomene ſpeak in puns and epigrams. The Mariamne of Triſtan, and the Sophoniſba of Mairet, are infected with this ridiculous ſtyle; and theſe were the wonders of our theatre when Corneille produced the Cid and Cinna. Comedy, equally built on the Italian and Spaniſh model, was a ſpecies of romance in dialogue, a ſeries of incidents deſtitute at once of probability

probability and decorum, what at preſent is named *imbroglio*, that is to ſay, diſguiſes of ſex, forced miſtakes, tricks of valets, in a word, all thoſe groſs devices which had fallen into diſrepute amongſt us ever ſince Moliere had taught true comedy, conſiſting of plot, manners, and characters, but which in our days have again appeared and triumphed in our theatres, becauſe the multitude muſt have novelty, and nothing appears to them more new than that which has not been ſeen for an hundred years.

Style, which is more immediately allied than is generally perceived to the general character of compoſition, becauſe it is moſt natural to expreſs ourſelves as we think,—ſtyle was not more juſt than the plan of theſe works. It was that of the Italian farces, the jargon of Trivelin and Scaramouche. This low comic humour, calculated for the populace, and not for perſons of taſte, was ſo much in favour, that in heroic comedy or tragi-comedy there was uſually a buffoon, who was the *gracioſo* of the Spaniards; and they are found even in the early operas of Quinault, who, however, finiſhed by baniſhing them from the lyric ſcene, as the great Corneille drove them from French tragedy in the Cid, which was at firſt repreſented under the title of tragi-comedy.

This paſſion for buffoonery gave birth to another ſpecies of burleſque, which had alſo its reign, of which Scarron was the hero. But to unite the two extremes of bad taſte, there prevailed at the ſame time another kind of affectation, the ſtyle called *précieux*, which is the abuſe of delicacy, as the burleſque is of gaiety. A ſociety which is no longer ſpoken of but to ridicule it, but which, by its rank, had immenſe influence, the ſociety at the famous hotel of Rambouillet, contributed to preſerve that obſcure and affected language which was taken for exquiſite politeneſs, and was no more than the pedantry of wit replacing the pedantry of erudition. If we recollect that it was Richelieu, Condé, Montauſier, and other eminent perſons, who frequented this celebrated houſe, where love and poetry were ſubmitted to the moſt ſophiſticated analyſis, we ſhall readily conceive that theſe characters, ſo great in their reſpective claſſes, could not be very good maſters in matters of taſte. As to the men of letters who aſſembled there, they were Chapelain, who, not having yet publiſhed his Pucelle, paſſed for the greateſt of poets; Menage, who did not want information and taſte, ſince he was the firſt to do juſtice to the ſatire of Moliere, when that comic writer produced his *Précieuſes ridicules*; and Voiture, of all the wits the moſt faſhionable; who, welcome at Court, where he held honourable offices, —a man of the world and a man of letters,—enjoyed one of thoſe impoſing reputations which it is dangerous to attack, and before whom Boileau himſelf, then indeed young, proſtrated himſelf, as did all France.

The hotel of Rambouillet had its uſe. It ſanctioned the faſhion of employing the mind on every thing, and it is by that we muſt begin. We learn after to employ on each object only the ſort of talent that is ſuited to it, and by that it is we ought to finiſh:—it is the abridgement and perfection of taſte.

The true ſchool of taſte was opened at Port-Royal; and if the ſpirit of party ſeduced the great men belonging to that ſociety into unhappy quarrels which diſturbed their age, we here only conſider them as the benefactors of letters, and we muſt render homage to the monuments they have left us. Heirs and diſciples of the literature of the ancients, they taught us to become the ſame. The excellent courſe of ſtudies which they directed; their principles of grammar and logic; their elementary books, which have furniſhed ſo many helps for the learning of the languages; all their works written with judgment and great purity; and that merit which belongs only to ſuperiority to know how to deſcend for the purpoſe of inſtruction;—theſe are their titles with poſterity, and theſe ſerved to conſummate the revolution which taſte looked for to enlighten genius. To ſay all in one word, it was from their ſchool that proceeded Paſcal and Racine; Paſcal, who gave us the firſt work in which the language appeared fixed and poliſhed, and in which all modes of eloquence were included; Racine, the eternal model of French poetry.

Theſe names characterize the epoch which we ſtill name the—Age of Louis XIV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Philomathos having laſt month requeſted an account of the late John Huddleſtone Wynne,—and being, not without reaſon, diſſatisfied with what has already been publiſhed reſpecting that author,—agreeably to his wiſh, as his eldeſt and only ſurviving

viving ſon, I haſten to give the beſt information I can on the ſubject. I am ſorry, however, to ſay, that I am wholly unable to furniſh a liſt of his works, and ſhall therefore feel obliged by any additional information on this ſubject other contributors to your Miſcellany may ſupply. Some authentic particulars of his life I have here educed; but with extreme regret I have to obſerve, their complexion is ſuch, that, though they may tend to inform, they are not likely to amuſe; for indeed the moſt accurate detail of Mr. Wynne's life would be little more than a ſummary of misfortunes from his birth to his death. By ſome it will be imagined a part of the following account ſhould have been omitted, namely, the unhappy differences between my parents which occaſioned their ſeparation; but as this is perhaps the only reaſon to be aſſigned for the indigent ſtate in which they were involved, I have therefore mentioned it. For myſelf, I have ever to lament that ſuch diſputes occurred, as from this ſource I account for my having been, at their death, turned adrift on the world, without a profeſſion, uneducated, deſtitute, and friendleſs. It would, however, be wronging the memory of my deceaſed father to omit mentioning, that it is perhaps chiefly owing to the ſound principles of morality imbibed during the ſhort intervals I had of liſtening to his admonitions, that I have been enabled to ſteer through life, and to avoid thoſe temptations to vice by which ſo many, ſimilarly ſituated, have fallen victims. Having thus far premiſed, I proceed to give the beſt account I am at preſent enabled to furniſh of the life of my deceaſed father.

I am, Sir, &c.

CHARLES EDWARD WYNNE.

June 20, 1806.

A Sketch of the Life of Mr. John Huddleſtone Wynne.

EDWARD Wynne, Richard Wynne, and Thomas Wynne, were ſons of a gentleman of Welſh extraction, who gave them reſpectively a liberal education. Edward enjoyed a ſituation under Government, and reſided on a ſmall eſtate in Southampton. Richard had a claſſical education, obtained the degree of maſter of arts, became afterwards chaplain to the Earl of Dunmore, and rector of St. Alphage, London; was author of An Univerſal Grammar of the Learned Languages, Letters on Education, and ſeveral other productions. And Thomas held a ſituation in the office of the Duke of Bedford. Edward was conſidered handſome, and had a good addreſs. He married thrice, and had portions with all his wives. By the firſt of theſe ladies he had one ſon only, who was chriſtened John Huddleſtone, the ſubject of the preſent memoir.—Mr. John Huddleſtone Wynne, a character pretty generally known in the literary world, was born in the year 1743, and flouriſhed between the years 1760 and 1786.

Being an only child, his mother was particularly ſolicitous for his ſafety; and as it generally happens that the impreſſions received in childhood are retained, and pervade our ideas the reſt of our lives, ſo it happened with the ſubject of the preſent eſſay, who imbibed ſome eccentricities from his too-indulgent mother, of which he never afterwards became entirely diveſted. Her anxiety for his health and preſervation kept her in a perpetual ſtate of alarm. He was encompaſſed with flannels winter and ſummer, and bled and phyſicked for the moſt trifling indiſpoſition. And calling him to her bed-ſide, when on the point of death, ſhe made him ſolemnly promiſe that he would attend her injunctions, which, among ſeveral others, were, to ſhun horſes, never to go in a boat, or enter a belfry. Had not theſe cautions been too much heeded, and occaſioned a peculiarity of manner in his conduct which ſeemed unaccountable, theſe circumſtances would not have been noticed. But though the care and attention he experienced from his mother during her life-time plainly indicated he was a great favourite with her, yet it ſeems he was in no high eſtimation with his father and other of his relations, who, as appears by their conduct to him, rather envied or ſtrove to ſuppreſs his dawning genius, than uſed any endeavour to foſter it. Taught by his father early to contemn mechanical employments, and expecting he ſhould be bred to ſome liberal profeſſion, he was much diſappointed by being, contrary to his expectations, prematurely apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, as compoſitor to a letter-preſs printer. His education was by no means finiſhed: he had been initiated in Latin at St. Paul's ſchool: the progreſs he afterwards made in claſſical knowledge muſt have been attained during his leiſure-hours, when the buſineſs of the day was over, undirected by any, and the ſole reſult of his own exertions. Very early in life he evinced his poetical talent, having, when ſcarcely

eight years of age, written a poem, which he afterwards declared would not have diſgraced his riper years. During his appren iceſhip he ſent many of his effuſions to different periodical publications, where they obtained a ready inſertion, and were generally approved by thoſe who read them. Shortly after completing his term, not chuſing to follow the buſineſs of a printer, he obtained a lieutenancy in the Eaſt-India ſervice, whither he went; but, on account of ſome unhappy controverſy with a ſuperior officer, and from a diſguſt he had taken to ſome unfair proceedings in that hemiſphere, he in leſs than two years from his departure returned to England, and being received coldly by his relations, who were not pleaſed at his quick return, he reſolved on the expedient of trying his ſucceſs as an author. He got accordingly introduced to ſeveral bookſellers of that day, among whom were Kearſley, Riley, Bell, Evans, and Wilkie, who gladly availed themſelves of his literary talents. Mr. Wheble engaged him to conduct his Lady's Magazine, for which he received a regular monthly ſtipend; nor had he any reaſon to complain of their liberality for his labours, as it is certain ſeveral of theſe gentlemen were great friends to him in future life. Many of Mr. Wynne's poetical productions are to be found in a publication intitled The Britiſh Magazine and Review. Some of theſe appeared in his own name, others under the fictitious ſignature of "George Oſborne, eſq." Mr. W. alſo wrote The Hiſtory of England in Verſe, which has not yet appeared in print.

Though Mr. Wynne excelled as a poet, his proſe productions are likewiſe numerous. It was by the advice of Dr. Goldſmith, who was his contemporary, that he firſt begun the Hiſtory of Ireland, which he afterwards dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland. The Doctor jocoſely obſerved, "That it would be better to relinquiſh the draggle-tail Muſes; as for his part, he found productions in proſe were more ſought after and better paid for." Mr. W.'s reputation as a writer ſoon became eſtabliſhed; and had his economy kept pace with his ſucceſs, it is certain he might have paſſed through life, if not in affluence, at leaſt above indigence. But want of economy was his prevailing fault. Poſſeſſing a ſanguine imagination, and having the higheſt ſenſe of honour and rectitude himſelf, he was eaſily impoſed uqon; and while he had money he conſidered but little the value of it; yet wanting it, perhaps none ſuffered more from the poignancy of poverty than he did. His acquaintances, knowing his failings, took advantage of his unſuſpecting benevolent diſpoſition, by ſoliciting him to become ſurety for a perſon of the name of Stevenſon, which he did, for goods to a conſiderable amount, which were to be diſpoſed of in India, whence Stevenſon was to remit the value at a ſtated period; but through change of climate, and inebriety, Stevenſon died, no remittances came from India, and his ſecurity, unable to pay the demand, was forced to priſon, where he remained in great diſtreſs for a conſiderable time, until, by the aſſiſtance of his uncle Edward, the debt was paid, and he obtained his diſcharge.

In the beginning of the year 1770 he married the daughter of an eminent maſon of Lambeth, who had at his death bequeathed a thouſand pounds to each of his daughters; but the brother, being principal executor to the will of his father, applied his ſiſters' fortune to his own uſe in trade, and, through his ill ſucceſs, not a guinea of Mrs. W.'s portion was ever paid. This lady, however, had received a good education, poſſeſſed an agreeable perſon, and was not more than ſeventeen when ſhe was married. She was accompliſhed, and had an excellent underſtanding, which became afterwards materially improved by her connexion. Before ſhe was eighteen the fruit of their union was the writer of this memoir.

From the great number of acquaintances Mr. W. at this time had, ſome of whom were perſons of wit and erudition, it was almoſt impoſſible for a man of his ardent imagination to avoid on every occaſion ſacrificing too freely at the ſhrine of Bacchus; and it frequently happened that it was one or two o'clock in the morning when he returned home. This occaſioned an unquiet houſe; and his bride being very abſtemious herſelf, often admoniſhed him in ſtrong terms on the impropriety of his conduct; but, notwithſtanding ſuch remonſtrances, he was too frequently led to err in the ſame way; and though gentle means would probably have brought him to reform, harſh treatment had a contrary effect. Had his wife's good ſenſe led her to adopt thoſe endearing methods of perſuaſion which ſome few women of diſcernment know how to employ with ſuch great effect, ſhe would

would have ultimately ſucceeded; but alas! in this reſpect ſhe only copied the generality of her ſex. Repeated brawls at home not ſuiting her huſband's irritable diſpoſition, and tending to diſturb his ſtudies, conſtrained him at length to ſeek an aſylum elſewhere, ſo that the remainder of his life was paſſed more like a ſingle than a married man. Nor can its occaſion much ſurprize that a man of literary purſuits ſhould, under ſuch circumſtances, abandon his home, eſpecially when it is ſo well known that a Xantippe was never a friend to the ſtudents in philoſophy or the ſuitors of the Muſes. Hence he was perhaps induced to deviate from the ſtraight path, by preferring the ſmiling gaiety of ſome buxom dame (miſtreſs perhaps of a tavern,) to the more praiſeworthy intercourſe of lawful connubial love. Theſe frequent ſeparations from his family renders it impoſſible for any biographer to furniſh a complete hiſtory of his life. Mr. Wynne was editor of the Gazetteer a conſiderable time, and was a well-known ſpeaker at the Robin Hood and Coachmakers Hall debating ſocieties; but being unhappily a ſtaunch ſupporter of an Adminiſtration whoſe meaſures were extremely unpopular, he got little good by his political ſpeculations. In thoſe days ſuch topics were freely diſcuſſed, and often agitated with much warmth. Mr. Wynne in this reſpect acted the part of a champion, and undertook to defend the Miniſtry in their war with America, and other ruinous meaſures. This was done in the moſt diſintereſted and ingenuous manner poſſible, as he acted purely from the dictates of his own opinion. On his return from theſe heated debates, way-laid by ſome of the oppoſite party, many an unmerciful drubbing has he ſuffered, and once was ſo cruelly beaten that his life was endangered. It was in one of theſe rencounters that the lachrymal veſſels of his right eye became contuſed, and occaſioned him to undergo at times the moſt excruciating agonies, to alleviate which he frequently had recourſe to large doſes of opium.

But the moſt fatal accident happened at the time he was in the zenith of his fame, about the year 1778, when croſſing Snow-hill on a dark night, he was run over by a hackney-coach, and his leg broken in three places. Surgeon Young reduced the fracture as well as he could, being loth to amputate the limb; but, owing to the terrible manner in which it was ſhattered, ſixteen weeks elapſed ere it was judged proper to ſhift the leg from the cradle that encompaſſed it. The limb, from remaining ſo long in one poſture, became conſtricted, and an inſtrument was obliged to be had to enable him to walk, and by degrees to reduce the contraction of the ſinews, which in time it nearly effected. It was during this confinement (although obliged to remain nearly in a horizontal poſition,) that he wrote the Elegy on the Death of Garrick, publiſhed by Mr. Harriſon. This accident was ſeverely felt by his family, and occaſioned himſelf much pain and anxiety. After writing many volumes, of which the writer of this article can give no ſatisfactory account, an aſthmatic complaint, with which he had long been afflicted, occaſioned his death, November 1788, in the 45th year of his age. His wife ſurvived him but a few days, leaving three children totally unprovided for, the eldeſt of whom alone ſurvives, and has now a wife and ſix children of his own.

Mr. Thomas Wynne died at an advanced age. The Rev. Richard Wynne lived till ths year 1793, being more than eighty years of age when he died. The whole of his fortune he left to an only daughter.

Mr. John Huddleſtone Wynne was below the middle ſize, (about five feet four inches in height,) of a clear complexion, dark hair, a ſanguine temperament, irritable and nervous. Previous to his lameneſs, though he always took ſhort ſteps, yet he walked remarkably faſt. In his youth he acquired a bad habit of ſtooping, which his ſubſequent infirmities tended to increaſe. His eyes were piercing; his brow remarkably fine, and had the appearance of being pencilled; his noſe aquiline, which, as Lavater well obſerves, always indicates a good arrangement of features. He certainly had many peculiarities, was very abſent and negligent in his external appearance, and the dreſs worn when himſelf a youth he ſeemed always to prefer, and would probably have done the ſame had he lived in affluence.

He ſpoke and read with wonderful facility, yet with accuracy and taſte. When ſpeaking in public, which he was much in the habit of, his delivery was flowing, animated, and eloquent, and almoſt forced conviction on his hearers. His reading muſt have been multifarious, and his memory very retentive, for, without the advantages of a claſſical education, or being taught any language than the Latin, he nevertheleſs by his own exertions attained a perfect knowledge of the French, and a curſory one of the Greek and He-

brew. Nor was he ignorant of the elements of phyſic, aſtronomy, mathematics, and navigation, and in theological and philoſophical ſubjects in general he ſtood high in repute. But his chief delight was poetry; and to his friends it is well known that he has ſometimes compoſed a poem with as much facility as a merchant would write a letter on the ordinary concerns of buſineſs; ſo that many of his productions may be conſidered as mere extempore effuſions. Yet with theſe uncommon abilities he was modeſt and diffident; and far better would it have been for himſelf and his family had he duly appreciated his own merit, been leſs prodigal and abſtracted in his ideas, and made men and manners more his ſtudy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING the queries propoſed in your Magazine, (vol. 21, p. 522,) and having a receipt for one of them in my poſſeſſion, namely, the cleaning of marble, I am induced to ſend it to you for inſertion, provided none of your numerous Correſpondents furniſh you with a better, which I ſhall be glad to ſee, as well as receipts to the reſt of Mr. Pybus's queries; and as he is poſſeſſed of ſo many curious receipts, he will afford great pleaſure to many of your readers by communicating them.

Receipt for cleaning Marble.

Take a bullock's gall, a gill of ſoap-lees, half a gill of turpentine, and make it into a paſte with pipe-clay; then apply it to the marble, and let it dry a day or two; then rub it off; and if not clean, apply it a ſecond or third time, until it is clean.

I take the liberty of adverting to Mr. J. Barlow's communication reſpecting the capacity of certain colours for abſorbing the heat of the rays of the ſun. He preſumes it might be beneficial to paint the inſides of forcing-frames perfectly black. Now if black has the property of abſorbing the caloric of the ſun's rays, and white of reflecting them, it follows, that on the inſide of the frame being painted black, the frame and not the plants would receive more heat from this arrangement; but if the outſide was black and the inſide white, then the outſide, by abſorbing the heat which fell upon it, would conduct it inward, and the inſide being white, would reflect the heat which fell upon it towards the plants:—therefore from this method of applying the colours the plants would be likely to receive the greateſt quantity of heat from the Sun. The ſame will not hold good with reſpect to fruit-walls, which I ſhould prefer being painted black, as the heat reflected from a wall is loſt in the atmoſphere, but heated air is confined in a forcing-frame.

I am, Sir, &c., T. M.

July 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the inquiries of Mr. Pybus, of Hull, in your laſt, I requeſt the favour of your inſerting the following.

To make permanent Ink.

Take any quantity of nitrate of ſilver, (uſually called *cauſtic*,) ſuppoſe a drachm, and diſſolve it in a glaſs mortar with double its weight of pure water: this is the *ink*. In another glaſs veſſel diſſolve a drachm of ſalt of tartar in an ounce and a half of water: this is uſually named the *liquid pounce*, with which the linen is ſaturated previouſly to the application of the ink.

To clean Marble.

To effect this I have frequently found muriatic acid, either diluted or pure, as occaſion may require, prove efficacious. It will ſometimes deprive the marble of its poliſh, which may eaſily be reſtored by the uſe of a piece of felt, with ſome powder of putty or Tripoli, with either making uſe of water.

The colours for magic-lantern ſliders are I believe uſually ground in ſpirit of turpentine, and, when uſed, mixed with turpentine-varniſh. To make the Phantaſmagorian figure, the ſpace round the figure is painted with an opaque black.

RICHARD SMITH.

Chertſey, Surrey, July 2, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of the* CAROLINE.

ON the 24th of May, 1803, a King's meſſenger came on board his Majeſty's ſhip Caroline, then lying in Cork harbour, bearing the Declaration of War againſt France, and ſealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude.

We immediately got under weigh; and

as

as the winds hung from the S.W., we ſtood towards the Bay of Biſcay, putting every thing in readineſs to give a warm reception to an enemy in caſe we ſhould fall in with one, and entertaining ſanguine hopes that we ſhould partake of Fortune's favours at ſo propitious a criſis.

About eleven o'clock at night on the 28th a veſſel ſuddenly hove in ſight, ſo near that ſhe hailed us in French, requeſting to know our longitude. We deſired them to heave-to, as we ſhould ſend a boat on board; but not reliſhing this anſwer, he attempted to make off, and we were obliged to fire at him. On the Captain's coming on board he informed us that he was bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, and laden with a cargo of colonial produce. We told him he was now ſo far out in his reckoning, that he muſt abandon the idea of proſecuting his voyage, for we were about to ſend a few tars on board, who would conduct him ſafe into a Britiſh port. The ſprightly Frenchman (who had had no previous intimation of the war, clearly ſeeing the ſtate of affairs,) repeated the uſual conſolatory phraſe, "*fortune de guerre*," and facetiouſly remarked, that "ſure enough he muſt have been confoundedly out in his reckoning, caſting an expreſſive glance at the implements of war ranged round our decks."

The uncertainty of our deſtination, and our having been fitted out only for Channel-ſervice, obliged us to adopt as ſtrict a ſyſtem of economy with reſpect to our water as was compatible with the health of the ſhip's company. To effect this the men were not confined to any particular allowance, from a conviction that the idea of limitation in water particularly will excite a kind of thirſt, and an inclination for more than would otherwiſe be required. At the ſcuttle-but, therefore, every one was at liberty to drink as much as he pleaſed; but no water was ſuffered to be taken from thence except for the expreſs purpoſe of cooking, or for the uſe of the ſick.

We made the Iſland of Madeira on the 10th of 7une, paſſed Teneriffe on the 13th, the Cape de Verd iſlands on the 16th, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of Auguſt. About noon this day we obſerved a veſſel ſtanding to the ſouthward, which we chaced, captured, and found to be a Dutch man-of-war brig, proceeding to Batavia, likewiſe carrying intelligence of the war. About eleven o'clock at night we were agreeably ſurpriſed by another Dutchman, who almoſt fell on board of us: he proved rather better than the firſt, being laden with a good cargo from Batavia to Amſterdam. We diſpatched both veſſels to St. Helena, and proceeded on our voyage.

To enſure ſtrong breezes after paſſing the Cape, we ſteered ſouthward as far as 38 degrees ſouth latitude, in which parallel we ran moſt of our longitude. This was by far the moſt unpleaſant part of our voyage: the weather was dreary and cold, with almoſt conſtant gales of wind from the N. W., and a prodigious ſea right aft, which cauſed the ſhip to roll her gangways in the water. None but thoſe who have experienced it can form a juſt idea of the unpleaſantneſs of running a fortnight or three weeks before the wind with a heavy ſea; the continual agitation prevented every one from receiving good reſt or ſleep during the period. Our daily progreſſion was from 250 to 266 miles a-day, ſteering due eaſt.

Having reached the 70th parallel of eaſt longitude, we ſhaped our courſe to the northward, and left this ſtormy latitude. In the S.E. trades a fine breeze wafted us two hundred miles a day; and on the night of the 4th of September, 1803, we ſaw the fires on the mountains of Ceylon, after a paſſage from England of only one hundred and four days. Without the leaſt preparation for ſo long a voyage, we had not loſt a man by ſickneſs during a run of upwards of thirteen thouſand miles. There did not appear a ſymptom of ſcurvy, which may be accounted for by the diſcipline and cleanlineſs of the ſhip's company. As to anti-ſcorbutics, there were only two or three caſes of lime-juice on board the ſhip, and theſe could be of little conſequence among 264 men. Much, I think, depends, during long voyages, on keeping the mens' minds employed in little amuſements and recreations, which are not at all incompatible with good diſcipline. Every fine afternoon the dance was commenced under the half-deck or gangways, which was kept up till eight o'clock, diffuſing general exhilaration through the whole crew.

On the morning of the 5th we ſaw land, which proved to be the Friar's Hood, a mountain ſo called from the reſemblance which the peak of it bears to a hood; and indeed it hangs over on one ſide in a very curious manner. During the forenoon of the 6th we kept along ſhore, about 2½ miles diſtant, and were not a little delighted with the proſpect, and the fine odour of the woods. The coaſt

coaſt along this part of Ceylon,(eſpecially cloſe to the ſhore,) much reſembles the Engliſh coaſt between Yarmouth and Ipſwich, except that along this beach there appear groves of the cocoa-nut tree, interſperſed with Indian huts, or, as they are called, bungulows. Behind this the ſcenery is truly romantic; the hills and mountains riſing in the wildeſt order, and in the moſt fantaſtic ſhapes; abrupt precipices, pleaſant vallies, thick groves, towering cliffs, and lofty mountains, all intermingled in "regular confuſion," and clothed in nature's moſt verdant livery, affording a delightful relief to the eye, fatigued with the dull monotony of a long ſea-voyage.

At day-light on the 7th we found ourſelves cloſe in with Trincomallee harbour; but as the land-breeze was blowing freſh off-ſhore, it was mid-day before we anchored in Back Bay. The appearance of this place is very pleaſant from the ſea; the harbour is one of the moſt capacious in the world, and the ſurrounding country is covered with trees of the moſt luxuriant foliage. Flag-ſtaff Point, a promontory that projects into the ſea, and ends in a perpendicular precipice, forms a fine contraſt with the ſmooth expanſe of ocean below. Cloſe to this rock we anchored for a few hours, in order to give intelligence of the war to the ſhips, and then made ſail for Madras.

While paſſing this day in ſight of the Daniſh ſettlement of Tranquebar, we captured a French ſhip in ballaſt, bound to Cochin. She had not had intelligence of the war, though Admiral Linois, it ſeems, had been apprized of that event, as he had made his eſcape from Pondicherry roads ſome time before our arrival.

The only thing that attracted our attention on this coaſt was an aſſemblage of ruins called the Seven Pagodas, which are ſituated on a little hill of ſtone that riſes abruptly on the ſea-ſhore from the ſurrounding plain. Nothing, however, like ſeven pagodas can be diſtinguiſhed. When viewed with a good glaſs, one or two only appear, apparently riſing from the veſtiges of other buildings, the whole having an antique and venerable caſt. At night the lightning was frequent, and exceedingly vivid over the land: this is geſrally the caſe during the S.W. monſoon.

On the morning of the 8th we came to anchor in Madras roads.

The firſt object that ſtrikes the European on his arrival off Madras is an extenſive, beautiful, and very ſtrong fort, built on the ſea-ſide, and containing handſome ſquares, ſtreets, churches, barracks, and other public buildings. To the right of the fort, and at a little diſtance from the beach, there is a partial view of what is called the Black Town, which takes its name not from the hue of the houſes, but from that of the inhabitants, moſt of whom are people of colour. The town itſelf has a very good appearance, the houſes being built with porticoes and flat roofs, while the chunam gives them a marble look, and adds much to their beauty. From among theſe the Hindoo temples and the ſpires of the Armenian and Portugueze churches are ſeen ſhooting up to a conſiderable height, and they have altogether a very good effect.

To the right of Black Town, and cloſe to the beach, nearly a mile to the northward of the fort, there is a chain of buildings, which, from their magnificent appearance, might be taken for ſome royal reſidence; yet theſe are nothing more than the cuſtom-houſe and the offices of ſome of the Engliſh merchants. Carrying the eye to the left, or ſouthward of the fort, the government-houſe preſents itſelf, near the beach, and about a quarter of a mile from the ſaluting-battery. It is compoſed of two ſeparate buildings, each of which is beautiful in itſelf; but the oblique ſituation in which they appear to ſtand with reſpect to the fort and each other, is a conſiderable drawback from the effect of their perſpective view from the roads.

A little way to the ſouthward of the government-houſe ſtands the Nabob of Arcot's palace, ſo embedded in a grove of trees, that very little of it can be ſeen from the ſea. From hence, for five or ſix miles in every direction, the country is ſtudded with gentlemen's ſeats, called "garden-houſes," which, from their marble-like porticoes and colonnades, might at firſt be taken for ſo many Grecian temples.

As ſhips' boats never attempt to land at this place, there are a number of thoſe of the country,called maſſulah-boats, kept by the government to attend on ſuch ſhips as are lying in the roads. There are generally two for the uſe of the men of war to croſs the ſurf to the ſhip's boats, which lie at a grapnel outſide.

The maſſulah-boats are of very rude conſtruction; flat-bottomed, high, and the planks ſewed together by a fibrous ſubſtance, which gives the timbers great play while croſſing the ſurf. They are rowed by eight or ten men, who, inſtead

of common oars, uſe long pieces of bamboo, to the extremities of which are tied ſmall oval pieces of boards. With one of theſe oars laſhed to the ſtern the boat is ſteered, the man ſtanding upon a little platform or quarter-deck raiſed abaft, before and below which is the ſeat for the paſſengers. The luggage, &c., is ſtowed on a parcel of bruſhwood that lies in the bottom of the boat, which is generally ſo leaky, that a boy is conſtantly baling out the water. The men are perfectly naked, except a ſmall piece of rag tied round their loins. In pulling towards the ſhore they ſing a ſong, whoſe harſhneſs to the European ear no words can deſcribe.

As the ſurf at this ſettlement is perhaps the greateſt in the world, there ſcarcely paſſes a monſoon without the loſs of ſeveral lives: the ſettlers are therefore very averſe to croſſing it. In common weather there are only two or three diſtinct ſurfs, the outermoſt of which is the largeſt and moſt dangerous; but in bad weather, and eſpecially at the breaking up of the monſoons, the ſurf has been known to break as far out as where the ſhips lie at anchor.

It is very intereſting to ſee theſe maſſulah-boats, with the men lying on their oars, on the very verge of the ſurf, waiting, and carefully watching, till a very large one has broke cloſe to them, when they immediately pull in with all their might, and with a united concert of vocal muſic that rivals the war-hoop of the American ſavages. By theſe means they generally contrive to paſs the place where the outer ſurf breaks in the interval between two ſurfs, and then the danger is over. This however was not the caſe the firſt time we went aſhore, for the maſſulah-men puſhing in too ſoon, a tremendous ſwell took us forward with amazing rapidity, and the inſtant it broke beneath us the boat *broached to*, and we were immediately overwhelmed in the ſurf. When its rage had a little ſubſided, we found the boat nearly full of water, but ſtill on her bottom. Two or three of the men who had been thrown from their ſeats overboard, inſtantly regained them, and fortunately got the boat's head round before the next ſurf overtook us, which otherwiſe muſt have upſet us.

It has been a queſtion whether the greater danger conſiſts in going on ſhore or coming off. I am inclined to think the former is moſt dangerous; though boats are frequently loſt in both operations. In going towards the ſhore, theſe accidents generally happen by the broaching-to of the boat; and in coming off, by a large ſurf curling in over the bows of the boat, and ſwamping or ſtaving her. At theſe periods there are generally catamarans attending the maſſulah-boats, which are frequently the means of ſaving the lives of Europeans, for which they get medals, of which they are not a little proud. This veſſel (if it deſerves that name,) is compoſed merely of three pieces of wood, ten or twelve feet in length, and laſhed together with pieces of rope: the middle-piece is the largeſt, and ſomewhat lower in the water than the other two: on this the catamaran-men ſit on their heels. Their paddles are pieces of ſlit bamboo, three or four feet in length; and thus equipped they daſh through the ſurf, which ſometimes upſets the catamaran end over end; but they ſoon mount it again, having ſtrings faſtened to the timbers tied round their wriſts, ſo that they can never be thrown to any diſtance.

On reaching the ſhore the ſtranger is embarraſſed by the crowds of dubaſhes, cooleys, ſervants, &c., &c., that ſurround him, exhibiting their certificates, and ſoliciting permiſſion to "attend on *Maſſa*." If he gets off the beach in a quarter of an hour, he may think himſelf fortunate; and as he generally has occaſion to repair to the bazars in queſt of linen, light clothes, &c., &c., his palankeen is attended by a ſcore fellows, who at each ſhop wrangle, and often fight about the profits. It is indiſpenſably neceſſary to have a dubaſh, who tranſacts all buſineſs in the bazars, &c., and who takes ſpecial care that no perſon but himſelf ſhall cheat you, which, though only a negative advantage, is of two evils the leaſt.

We were able at this time of viſiting Madras to make but few excurſions round the environs of the town; but we were much pleaſed with the appearance of the garden-houſes on the Mount-road; and above all, with the gay aſſemblage of our fair countrywomen, who every evening ſported their elegant figures and brilliant equipages while taking the air on this public promenade. We went through curioſity to the Nabob's palace, but were denied admittance; there being an order by the Governor in Council that no European ſhall attempt to paſs into the ſaid palace on pain of being ſent to Europe. This puniſhment (if it may be called one,) we were told was actually inflicted on a gentleman who had the raſhneſs to diſobey the order; when ſome wag wrote in large characters on the palace-gate—"*The way to Europe.*"

It

It ſeems the preſent Nabob has not much trouble in governing his dominions, the Eaſt India Company, out of *pure good-nature*, having taken the *guidance* entirely on themſelves; and to ſhew their generoſity ſtill further, have allowed him a very comfortable ſalary to live on in his own caſtle, where they alſo permit him to have *guards* to attend upon him! Though his power is circumſcribed, he is paid every exterior mark of reſpect; the red flag is hoiſted, and he is ſaluted at the fort when he comes to pay a formal viſit. Many ſtories are told of the ridiculous pride of ſome of the former Nabobs, ſuch as their cauſing a herald to proclaim every day after dinner, that "his Highneſs having dined, all other princes, potentates, &c., in the world may now dine as ſoon as they pleaſe!"

In moſt parts of India, but at Madras particularly, you can never ſtir out except in a palankeen, or bandy, and the ſoil being moſtly of red ſand about this place, the reflection of the Sun is dreadful, and *coups de ſoleil* are very frequently received by walking only from the beach to the Black Town. The palankeen is however a very pleaſant conveyance; and with eight bearers, which are generally ſufficient, coſts about 2½ rupees, or 6s. 6d. per day.—[*To be continued in our next.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS CORYAT.

IT is oftentimes very unpleaſant when our curioſity is excited reſpecting characters who have left memorials of themſelves, not to find any account of them in thoſe compilations which make a profeſſion of giving a general or univerſal view of ancient and modern biography. The editors of ſuch collections are certainly not warranted in rejecting any remarkable perſons, merely becauſe in their own judgment they were not of ſufficient importance to entitle them to a place in their work. Many readers may have a different opinion; and thoſe who profeſs to give general information ought not to omit what many may think worthy of inquiry. All the biographical collections in this country are abundant in defects; and undoubtedly it is not to be expected that any ſhould be without them, becauſe the moſt aſſiduous induſtry will often be unavailing to procure the information neceſſary even to form a biographical outline of many perſons deſerving of honourable diſtinction in the temple of Fame. But ſurely ſuch collectors are inexcuſable in rejecting the actual memoirs of men who have been remarkable in their generation, and with whoſe literary remains we are occaſionally amuſed. A man who wiſhes to ſelect any particular character to illuſtrate or to vindicate, is at full liberty to make his ſelection. But he who undertakes to compile a book of biographical or hiſtorical reference, has no more right wantonly to omit diſtinguiſhed perſons of whom memoirs may be obtained, than the grammatical lexicographer has to leave out words in ordinary acceptation or occaſional uſe.

It is our intention to bring forward from time to time authentic and intereſting particulars of characters who have been improperly omitted or ſlightly mentioned in biographical collections of ponderous ſize and price. The ſubject of the preſent memoir was a man of moſt extraordinary turn, and his adventures, though perfectly true, of ſo romantic a caſt, that one ſhould have ſuppoſed an account of him would have been introduced into all biographical collections, if it had been only for the purpoſe of giving ſome pleaſant entertainment in the midſt of much dry, profeſſional, and ſcholaſtic detail. Yet ſo it is that his name rarely occurs in our modern compilations. Granger, indeed, in his Biographical Index of Portraits, has given a brief notice of him; but the General Biography, though voluminous and expenſive, is entirely ſilent with reſpect to him, while at the ſame time it lengthens, and oftentimes to a conſiderable extent, memoirs of many perſons not a whit more intereſting to nine-tenths of their readers.

Thomas Coryat was the ſon of George Coryat, prebendary of York, and rector of Odcombe in Somerſetſhire, in the parſonage-houſe of which pariſh the ſon was born in the year 1577. After receiving a preparatory education, probably under his father, who was a good Latin poet, he was removed, at the age of nineteen, to Glouceſter Hall, in the Univerſity of Oxford, where he continued about three years, and, by the help of a great memory, attained a conſiderable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, with other branches of learning. Afterwards he returned home, and having reſided there ſome time, obtained a ſituation in the houſehold of Henry Prince of Wales; "at which time (ſays Wood,) falling into the company of the wits, who found him little better than a fool in many reſpects, made

made him their whetſtone, and ſo became *notus nimis omnibus.*" — [Athen. Oxon., vol. 1., 422.]

In the beginning of the year 1608 he ſet out on his travels into France, Italy, Germany, &c. Of this tour he printed a curious account in 1611, in quarto, written in a moſt affected ſtyle, and with the following whimſical title: "Coryat's Crudities haſtily gobbled up, in Five Months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, (commonly called the Griſons Country,) Helvetia, (alias Switzerland,) ſome Parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands; newly digeſted in the hungry Air of Odcombe in the County of Somerſet, and now diſperſed to the Nouriſhment of the travelling Members of this Kingdom." In the Dedication to his Highneſs the Prince of Wales he takes notice, that the publiſhing of his book was chiefly owing to the importunity of ſome of his friends, eſpecially Mr. Lionel Cranfield, (afterwards Earl of Middleſex, Lord High Treaſurer,) and Mr. Laurence Whitaker, Secretary to Sir Edward Philips, Maſter of the Rolls; and in the Introduction to the verſes made upon him and his book by moſt of the men of wit and learning of that age, in which they ridicule him in a ſtyle of high panegyric, which he does not ſeem to have been ſenſible of himſelf, he profeſſes that the greateſt part of thoſe verſes were ſent to him voluntarily from divers of his friends, from whom he expected no ſuch courteſy; and that when he found them ſo numerous, he had reſolved to put a thouſand of them into an *Index expurgatorius.* But the Prince, who evidently had ſome ſhare in the diverſion which the prepoſterous vanity of our author gave to the public, laid upon him a ſtrict and expreſs command to print all thoſe verſes which he had read to his Highneſs.

Among the different writers who contributed by their verſes to the ſale of this book, were, Ben Jonſon; Sir John Harrington; Dudley Digges, afterwards Maſter of the Rolls; Richard Martin, Recorder of London; Laurence Whitaker, afterwards Clerk of the Privy Council, and a Member of Parliament; Hugh Holland, the traveller; John Hoſkyns, afterwards Serjeant at Law, and a Welch Judge; Inigo Jones, the architect; Chriſtopher Brook, bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a poet; Richard Corbet, afterwards of Norwich; John Owen, the epigrammatiſt; Thomas Farnaby, the celebrated ſchoolmaſter; John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's; Michael Drayton; Henry Peacham, author of the Complete Gentleman, &c.

In 1612, after taking leave of his countrymen by an oration ſpoken at the Croſs in Odcombe, our author Coryat ſet out upon a long and hazardous journey, with a fixed reſolution not to return to his native land under ten years. Taking as direct a courſe as he could, he arrived at Conſtantinople, where he was well received and entertained by Sir Paul Pyndar, the Engliſh Ambaſſador. After ſtaying a ſhort time, and obſerving all that was worth notice in that city, he travelled through Greece, and from Smyrna took a paſſage to Egypt, where he viſited the Pyramids. Returning to Alexandria, he went by ſea to Joppa, and from thence to Jeruſalem. After going through Paleſtine and Armenia, he went to Iſpahan, the capital of Perſia, and thence to Candahar, from which place he journeyed to Agra, which is four hundred miles diſtant. Here he made a halt, being well received by the Engliſh factory. During his ſtay at this place he completed his knowledge of the Arabic, Perſian, and Hindooſtanee languages, in the two laſt of which he acquired ſo ready an expreſſion, that he made an oration in Perſian to the Great Mogul, and in the Hindooſtanee he completely defeated the moſt notorious ſcold of the country, to the great diverſion of all who were preſent. A tranſlation of his ſpeech to the Mogul is in Purchas's Pilgrims; but, though it is full of flattery, the Mogul only rewarded him with a hundred rupees; and the reaſon for his not giving him more is ſuppoſed to have been, that he took Coryat for a Derviſe. After viſiting ſeveral places in that country, and being courteouſly treated by Sir Thomas Roe, then ambaſſador there for the King of England, he went to Surat, where he died of a fever in December, 1617. The greateſt part of his journies were on foot; and he ſays himſelf, that he walked in his firſt tour nine hundred miles with one pair of ſhoes, which he got mended at Zurich. He was alſo as frugal in his mode of living as in his apparel; for in a letter to his mother from the Mogul's Court, he ſays, that in his ten months' travels from Aleppo to that place he ſpent no more than three pounds, living "reaſonably well for about two-pence a-day."

Fuller, in his Worthies, (p. 31,) gives this odd deſcription of his perſon. That "his head was miſhapen like that of

Therſites in Homer, (φοξος ην κεφαλην,) but the cone ſtood in a different poſition, the picked part being before.

Wood ſeems to have drawn his character with much accuracy. "He was (ſays he,) a man of a very coveting eye, that could never be ſatisfied with ſeeing, though he had ſeen very much; and yet he took as much comfort in ſeeing, as many others in the enjoying, of great and rare things. He had got (beſides the Latin and Greek,) the maſtery of many hard languages, in which, if he had obtained wiſdom to huſband and manage them, as he had ſkill to ſpeak them, he had deſerved more fame in his generation. But his knowledge and high attainments of ſeveral languages made him not a little ignorant of himſelf, he being ſo covetous and ambitious of praiſe, that he would hear and endure more of it than he could in any meaſure deſerve, being like a ſhip that has too much ſail and too little ballaſt. However, had he not fallen into the ſmart hands of the wits of thoſe times wherein he lived, he might have paſſed better. That itch of fame which engaged this man to the undertaking of thoſe very hard, long, and dangerous travels, hath put thouſands more (and therefore he was not alone in this,) into ſtrange attempts only to be talked of. 'Twas fame, without doubt, that ſtirred up this man unto theſe voluntary, but hard undertakings, and the hope of that glory which he ſhould reap after he had finiſhed his long travels, made him not at all to take notice of the hardſhip he found in them. That hope of name and repute for the time to come did even feed and feaſt him for the time preſent. And therefore any thing that did in any meaſure eclipſe him in thoſe high conceivings of his own worth, did too much trouble him; which you may collect from theſe following inſtances. Upon a time one Mr. Richard Steel, a merchant, and ſervant to the Eaſt-India Company, came to Sir Thomas Roe, the ambaſſador at Mandoa, the place then of the Mogul's reſidence, at which time our author Thomas Coryat was there. This merchant had not long before travelled over-land from Eaſt India, through Perſia, and ſo for Conſtantinople, and ſo for England, who in his travels homeward had met with Coryat as he was journeying towards Eaſt India. Mr. Steel then told him, that when he was in England King James inquired after him; and when he had certified the King of his meeting him on the way, the King replied, "Is that fool yet living?" which when our pilgrim Coryat heard, it ſeemed to trouble him very much, becauſe the King ſpake no more nor no better of him, ſaying, that Kings would ſpeak of poor men what they pleaſed. At another time, when he was ready to depart from Mandoa, Sir Thomas Roe the ambaſſador gave him a letter, and in that a bill to receive ten pounds at Aleppo, when he ſhould return thither. The letter was directed to Mr. Libbeus Chapman, there conſul at that time, in which that which concerned our traveller was thus:—'Mr. Chapman, when you ſhall hand theſe letters, I deſire you to receive the bearer of them, Mr. Thomas Coryat, with courteſy, for you ſhall find him a very honeſt poor wretch; and further, I muſt intreat you to furniſh him with ten pounds, which ſhall be repayed,' &c.

"Our pilgrim liked the gift well; but the language by which he was to receive it did not ſo well pleaſe him, as he told a friend that 'My Lord Ambaſſador had even ſpoiled his courteſy in the carriage thereof; ſo that if he had been a very fool indeed he could have ſaid very little leſs of him than he did, "Honeſt poor wretch!" and to ſay no more of him was to ſay as much as nothing.' Furthermore alſo he told him, that when he was formerly undertaking his journey to Venice, a perſon of honour wrote thus in his behalf to Sir Henry Wotton, then and there ambaſſador:—'My Lord, good wine needs no buſh, neither a worthy man letters commendatory, becauſe whitherſoever he comes he is his own epiſtle,' &c. This did ſo much pleaſe the pilgrim, that 'there (ſaid he,) was ſome language in my behalf; but now for my Lord to write nothing of me by way of commendation but "honeſt poor wretch," is rather to trouble me, than to pleaſe me with his favour.' And therefore afterwards his letter was phraſed to his mind, but he never lived to receive the money. By which his old acquaintance might ſee how tender the poor man was to be touched in any thing that might in the leaſt meaſure diſparage him."

His "Crudities" having become very ſcarce, were handſomely reprinted by the late Thomas Davis, the bookſeller, in three volumes octavo; but even this edition is not now very commonly to be met with. He hath beſides in print, "Letters from Aſmere, the Court of the Great Mogul, to ſeveral Perſons of quality in England, concerning the Empereur and his Country of Eaſt India," London, 1616, 4to. "A Letter to his Mother

Mother Gertrude, dated from Agra in Eaſt India, ult. Oct. 1616." "Certain Obſervations from the Mogul's Court and Eaſt India," in Purchas's Pilgrims. "Travels to and Obſervations in Conſtantinople and other Places in the way thither, and in his journey thence to Aleppo, Damaſcus, and Jeruſalem," inſerted in the ſame collection.

JOHN WATKINS.

London, June, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY *of* LESSING'S WORKS.

[*For Particulars of his Life ſee Vol.* 19, *p.* 569, *and Vol.* 20, *p.* 38.]

THREE volumes of letters occur. They are in fact reviewals, whence the quoted paſſages have in a great degree been diſplaced. Separations ſomewhat abrupt have been introduced, and the titles of the books analyzed are ſuppreſſed. This republication of materials already employed in a critical journal was very ſucceſsful, and ſhews how much of peculiarity and native force there was in Leſſing's mind, ſince even his taſk-work has ſurvived many of the books it reſpects. His favourite ambition is, (may we borrow ſo vulgar an expreſſion?) to teach his grandmother to ſuck eggs. Whether he is reviewing theology or hiſtory, poetry or philoſophy, editors of the ancient, or tranſlators of the modern claſſics, he always finds means to diſplay the appropriate learning and taſte, with a curious felicity, which perſuades a reader that he could better have executed the work he is criticizing. There is trick in this; but it is the ſecret of the trade. A ſpecimen may amuſe: it reſpects G. C. Gebauer's Portugueze Hiſtory, 4to., Leipzig, 1759.

"I ſhall not deny that in the whole territory of German literature, hiſtory is the field in the worſt condition. Cultivated it is; but how? We have as yet not one excellent vernacular hiſtorian to boaſt of. Our poliſhed writers are ſeldom learned; our learned writers ſeldom poliſhed. Thoſe will not read, not ſeek, not collect, in a word, not fag; and theſe will do nothing elſe. Thoſe want matter; theſe the art of giving form.

"It is on the whole beſt that ſuch men ſhould keep to their vocations; at leaſt no harm enſues. The fine writers do not preoccupy the niches of hiſtoric fame with ſhallow compoſitions: the compilers are filling warehouſes with materials which our future Livies and Tacituſes will need; they are burning lime and chipping ſtone for the edifices to come.

"Perhaps the name of a real hiſtorian ought only to be given to him who deſcribes his own times and his own country. Only he can be adduced as a witneſs: only he may hope to weigh as ſuch with poſterity. The collectors and comparers of teſtimony will themſelves be ſuperſeded by freſh compilations and ſeverer ſagacity. I pity ſincerely the buſy pains of this latter claſs; they have choſen an unthankful office; they muſt remain Gebauers, when they might have become De Thous. A ſweet conviction of their immediate utility may indemnify them for the ſhort duration of their fame; and with this conviction ſuch men are formed to be content.

"But enough of general remark. I come to the work which has provoked it. The author is already known by a Life of the Emperor Richard: he now offers to the public a Hiſtory of Portugal. It began in the author's academic prelections on the Hiſtory of Modern Europe, and is divided into five parts.—1. On the primæval accounts before the foundation of the monarchy.—2. From the beginning of the kingdom to the extinction of the proper royal family.—3. From the extinction of the proper royal family to the union with Spain.—4. From the union with Spain to the elevation of the houſe of Braganza.—5. From the elevation of the dynaſty of Braganza to our own times.

"You will expect I ſhould ſingle out and talk about ſome one event on which our author has beſtowed peculiar attention. It is the ſhorteſt courſe for giving you ſome idea of his manner in narration, and of his care in reſearch. I can gueſs your taſte. Bold enterprizes, remarkable misfortunes falling on a great man, ſuch are the incidents on which you will prefer to dwell. I ſuſpect, if you had juſt received this Portugueze Hiſtory, you would begin by cutting open the account of the unfortunate Sebaſtian.

"The young Sebaſtian, as you recollect, burned with zeal to try his hand againſt the African Infidels. A ſlight invitation led him to the aſſiſtance of the expelled King of Morocco, Muley Mahomet. He ſet ſail with a conſiderable army on Midſummer-day 1578, in ſpite of the diſſuaſion of his friends, and the ominous appearance of a comet. The army was landed at Arcilla, and went for Aſſarache. On the road it met the hoſtile force of Muley Molucco in the plain of Alkaſſarquivir. Sebaſtian and his Portugueze

ſuffered an entire defeat: he himſelf—fell. Such at leaſt was the report.

"But what if he did not fall, or at leaſt did not periſh,—if a ſtill more poignant fate awaited him. You recollect that four pſeudo-Sebaſtians aroſe one after another, juſt when Spain had completed the ſeizure of Portugal. The three firſt were notorious impoſtors, and incurred the fate they deſerved: the fourth, on the contrary, ſays our author, conducted himſelf ſo ſkilfully, that it will probably for ever remain a queſtion whether he were not the true Sebaſtian.

'He came, (continues Gebauer,) in 1598, to Venice, and found credit not merely among the populace, but with perſons of condition; eſpecially as ſome Portugueze who had known King Sebaſtian voluntarily teſtified that this perſon entirely reſembled him in face, ſize, and voice. He found ſuch ſupport as enabled him to live like a man of rank, and ſuch countenance as encouraged him publicly to announce himſelf for the true Sebaſtian. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Venice, Domingo Mendoza, conſequently applied to the Government that Sebaſtian might be arreſted and formally queſtioned. He related in great detail, that in the unfortunate battle at Alkaſſar he was wounded, and left for dead, and had thus eſcaped captivity; that with Chriſtoval of Tavora he had been carried in a ſmall veſſel to Algarve, where he recovered from his wounds; but that the ſight of thoſe whom he knew being painful to him after ſo great a diſaſter, he undertook a journey into Abyſſinia. He croſſed the Red Sea, viſited Perſia, and abode long in a cloiſter of Georgia under a religious habit. Here the deſire of ſeeing once more his country and his ſubjects became ſtrong: he embarked in the Black Sea for Sicily, where he landed, and whence he diſpatched Marco Tullio of Roſenza into Portugal, determining to await intelligence at Rome. On his way thither he was robbed by his attendants, and compelled to ſeek Venice, where he had more hope of finding reſources than at Rome, and had in fact been immediately recognized. All this was no ſooner ſaid than proved. He expreſſed confidence in the Venetian Government, recalled to their recollection the correſpondence he had conducted with them during the Turkiſh war, and pleaded an efficient zeal for their intereſts. He challenged examination, and took a pleaſure in indicating his perſonal peculiarities—the ſhortneſs of his left ſide,—the ſcar on his right brow, ſuch as Sebaſtian had incurred in his very childhood,—the ſingular wart, or corn, on his toe.

'The Venetian Government thought fit to impriſon their gueſt. The fugitive Portugueze preſented petitions without end for his liberation. King Henry IV. of France applied, through his Ambaſſador Dufreſne, to the Doge, that ſome deciſive explanation might be given, as the error of the Portugueze might be productive of much perſonal inconvenience. The Venetians, after three years delay, pronounced a ſentence of baniſhment, and allowed him eight days to quit the territories of the Republic. The Portugueze now began to deliberate whether he ought to return to his country by way of Switzerland and France, or by way of Tuſcany. They choſe unfortunately the latter. Sebaſtian, diſguiſed as a monk, was no ſooner come into the Florentine dominions, than he was ſeized by order of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I., and ſent to Naples to be delivered up to the Spaniards.

'On being introduced to the Spaniſh Viceroy, Don Ferdinand Buiz of Caſtro, Count of Lemos, Sebaſtian with great dignity bad him be covered. The Count inquired by what right he ſo authoritatively addreſſed him? By my birth-right, replied Sebaſtian. He then reproached the Count for affecting ignorance, reminded him that the ſword he then wore was a gift of Sebaſtian's to the Envoy of Philip, and inquired for a piece of jewelry which on the ſame occaſion had been preſented to his ſpouſe. He is ſaid to have opened a ſecret ſpring peculiar to this jewelry. Yet the reſult was, that Sebaſtian, after examination, was declared to be an impoſtor; that he was led about on an aſs through the ſtreets of Naples; and finally ſentenced to the gallies. He was tranſported to Spain, and lodged in the caſtle of San Lucar, whence he never emerged. His vicinity excited great ferment in Portugal. The date and manner of his death is unknown.'

"Thus far the hiſtorian. But not content with the narration, he undertakes a circumſtantial diſcuſſion of the queſtion, which is maſterly in its way. Two queſtions, ſays he, are to be inveſtigated; whether the death of King Sebaſtian at Alkaſſar be ſo far vouched that it cannot reaſonably be called in queſtion; and in caſe this remains doubtful, whether the fourth Sebaſtian ought not to be reckoned among thoſe impoſtors who have abuſed a famous name in order to fare ſumptuouſly.

"The

"The death of Sebaſtian at Alkaſſar is imperfectly proved: from all the teſtimonies nothing further can be aſcertained than that he was wounded in the head, and was ſeen to fall from his horſe. The body which was ſelected as the King's was too much hacked and diſfigured to be knowable; and although ſome of the King's attendants, eſpecially Sebaſtian Reſendius, recognized this body for the King's in the preſence of Muley Hamet, yet to this evidence one may reply with Gebauer, 'Nothing more natural than this. Who could have contradicted Reſendius in the preſence of the Barbarian King; eſpecially as, in caſe of Sebaſtian's ſurvivance, it would be moſt for his intereſt to paſs, among the Moors at leaſt, for having been killed.' Nor can it be denied that a report originated almoſt immediately, that not the King's body, but that of a Swiſs, had been ſolemnly buried. The tales which, according to Ferreras and Thuanus, falſely occaſioned the ſuſpicion of the King's preſervation, are without probability.

"The pretended Sebaſtian therefore cannot on this ground be rejected decidedly. But, on a cloſer obſervation of him, are there no traces of impoſture? None: and a thouſand ſtrong circumſtances plead for him. He is in the hands of the *Dieci* at Venice, a ſevere tribunal, whoſe firſt rule was ſaid to be *correre alla pena prima di examinar la colpa*. This tribunal confines him three whole years, is unable in all that time to find evidence of his impoſture, although the Spaniards would aſſuredly have been active in furniſhing proofs againſt ſo inconvenient a claimant. When at length this tribunal is preſſed for a deciſion, what does it do? In fact nothing. It finds no guilt in the man: it ſets him at liberty: but orders him to quit the territory of the republic, leſt it ſhould become a neſt of intrigue and conſpiracy. 'This (continues the hiſtorian,) looks more like the treatment of unwelcome innocence than of detected guilt.' Nor was it agreeable to the Venetians that the Grand Duke of Florence ſhould ſeize the exile, and deliver him over to the Spaniards; for Cardinal Oſſat expreſsly ſays in his Letters that they conſidered it as a heinous affront. When he gets to Naples, there muſt have been again the ſame deficiency of hoſtile evidence, elſe why ſo much deference and attention, and ſo cautious a removal to San Lucar: the former pretenders had been put to death without ceremony. It would be tedious if I were to follow our author through all the ſteps of his inveſtigation, which, had he underſtood writing, might have been rendered yet more intereſting. One hears the lecturing profeſſor throughout; but ſomething of neatneſs and grace may be contentedly reſigned for erudition, care, and impartiality."

* * * * * * * * *

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

NO IX.

THE lands in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, more eſpecially the bottoms on the Alleghany, are very rich. Six years before I viſited this town it was a frontier ſettlement againſt hoſtile Indians, and the lands, in conſequence, ſold very low. It is but a few years ſince a Mr. Wood firſt ſurveyed this country, and was offered an extenſive tract of it gratis, which he refuſed. His ſon has ſince purchaſed a conſiderable farm in the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh, and erected a very handſome brick houſe at the entrance of the town, which is irregularly built; and the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes have the dirty, ſmoaked appearance they exhibit in Engliſh cities where coals are moſt uſed. It is ſituate on a plain, running to a point, at which the clear ſtream of the Alleghany and the muddy waters of the Monongahela unite and form a beautiful baſon, the ſource of the far-famed Ohio, or Belle River of the French, which, after running 1183 miles, empties itſelf into the Miſſiſſippi.

The Alleghany is at Pittſburgh about a quarter of a mile wide, and runs at the rate of about four knots an hour. The Monongahela is about half a mile wide, its waters being forced back by the more impetuous ſtream of the Alleghany. At the confluence of theſe rivers the French erected a fort, which was captured by the Engliſh under General Forbes in November 1758. It was ſoon afterwards abandoned, and one higher up the Alleghany erected, which is now in exiſtence. At the point where the rivers meet, the cliff riſes about twenty feet above the waters, the Monongahela bearing a ſouth-eaſt, and the Alleghany a north-eaſt direction. Soon after the capture by the Britiſh the town was laid out, and named after the elder William Pitt. About ſeven miles to the S. E. of this town is the

the field celebrated for the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Pittſburgh is extremely well ſupplied with moſt excellent coals, at leaſt as good as the Carmel coals, which are delivered at the houſes in town at the rate of five cents per buſhel. The blaze of theſe coals, we were aſſured, afforded ſo ſtrong a light, that in winter neither tailors nor other mechanics burn candles. Coal is furniſhed principally to the town from the mountains on the verge of the Monongahela, from which they are tumbled into the veſſels below. During our revolutionary war one of theſe coal-mountains caught fire, and was only extinguiſhed by the falling in of its ſides, which ſuffocated the flame. Coals of various quality are found, however, in all directions within ſeventy miles of this nature-favoured town. The veſſels which go down the Ohio uſe coal as ballaſt, as it coſts only the trouble of digging from the ſides of the hills.

Pittſburgh forms one of the great points from which emigrants divaricate who intend to ſettle in the immenſe valley bounded by the Alleghany Mountains to the eaſt, the Gulf of Mexico to the ſouth, the frozen regions to the north, and the White Mountains to the weſt. This valley embraces almoſt every climate, and conſequently every ſoil; but ſtill for its general fertility may without hyperbole be denominated the paradiſe of the world, the laſt reſort of freedom.

Pittſburgh contained when I was there about one thouſand houſes and five thouſand inhabitants, many houſes being built purpoſely for the accommodation of emigrants, who, when the Ohio is low, are frequently detained a conſiderable length of time. It is however rapidly increaſing in ſize and conſequence, and affords many beautiful views. The town is principally built on the Monongahela. When I was at Pittſburgh this river afforded a pleaſant ſandy margin, of about thirty feet broad: the ſurface of the cliff is about twenty feet above this ſtrand, and is, when the waters are much out, covered by them. Whenever our population is ſufficient to enable us to become a manufacturing people, the ſituation of Pittſburgh will render it important, the carriage of heavy articles operating as a premium in favour of thoſe there produced. Its ſituation at the confluence of two mighty rivers, and at the ſource of an immenſe inland navigation, with a ſupply eternal of ſuch excellent coals, plenty of fiſh, and a rich ſurrounding country, are advantages few places can afford. The new fort has, ſince the ceſſion of the adjoining country by the Indians, been converted into a ſtore for the United States, in which they depoſit the different articles deſtined to be diſtributed through Weſtern America, and is only garriſoned by a lieutenant and ſeven men.

Houſe-rent and all the neceſſaries of life are cheap at Pittſburg. It contains a handſome court-houſe, and tolerable market-houſe. The town was, however, dirty, conſequent on the richneſs of the adjoining ſoil, the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and the profuſe uſe of coal. A branch of the bank of Pennſylvania is eſtabliſhed in this town. The beſt hickory wood ſells at a dollar and a half the cord. The taverns are equal to any either in Waſhington or Baltimore; and although I forgot to note their charges, I remember they were reaſonable.

The common boats which convey paſſengers and goods down the Ohio are twelve feet wide, and coſt, according to their length, a dollar a foot: when well covered, painted, and divided into apartments, they will ſell for a dollar and a half the foot. Some are very elegant, and coſt more. Of theſe we ſaw two: one belonging to General Wilkinſon; the other to Colonel Burrows: both were elegant, the firſt particularly, being gilt, and highly ornamented. Thoſe deſtined for uſe more than ſhow are eſtimated to carry each about half a ton for every foot in length. Of theſe boats about one hundred, having about twelve emigrants each, were ſaid to be waiting between Brownfield and Geneva, on the Alleghany, and about as many more on the Monongahela, till the waters ſhould riſe, to waft them to their intended ſettlements. Theſe emigrants were hourly expected at Pittſburgh, one boat having already arrived, and luckily that boat belonged to our ineſtimable friend Colonel Lyons, member of Congreſs for the ſtate of Kentucky, who was returning to his ſeat at Eddeville, on Cumberland river, where it empties into the Ohio, within about forty miles of its confluence with the Miſſiſſippi. After a week's pretty ſevere exerciſe, to paſs a day or two with this gentleman was grateful to our feelings, although the parting afterwards with ſo ſincere a friend, ſo honeſt a man, and ſo uſeful a citizen, was among the moſt painful incidents of the journey.

On the 28th day of April the Ohio roſe

four

four feet: it ſtill, however, wanted twelve of the level deemed neceſſary to navigate the Ohio boats.

The boats which convey flour from Pittſburgh to New Orleans take from 250 to 300 barrels each, that produced on the Monongahela being conſidered the beſt. A company lately eſtabliſhed ſent 250,000 barrels for ſale in the year 1804. In the ſame period it is calculated 100,000 tons of manufactured articles paſſed through this town down the Ohio; and it is aſſerted the average increaſe is 2000 tons annually.

It may ſome years hence be a matter of curioſity to compare the preſent with the then ſtate of the manufactories of Pittſburgh. With this view I ſubjoin the facts I was able to collect on this ſubject when there. I admit they do not exhibit marks of a great manufacturing town, and ought only to be conſidered as the incipient proofs of future greatneſs. On the Alleghany, and oppoſite Pittſburgh, are Colonel O'Hara's glaſs-works. In the town he has a brew-houſe, two tan-yards, and a yard for ſhip-building, in which, when I was there, was building one brig of 250 tons, and from which had lately been launched one ſhip of 350 tons. A tin-manufactory was eſtabliſhed, which then employed twenty-eight perſons; a nail-manufactory thirty; a cotton-manufacturer had recently fixed himſelf, and employed but twelve; thirty workmen were engaged in ſhip, and about fifty in boat-building; thirty were alſo engaged in the rope-walks, which received their hemp from Ohio and Kentucky ſtates.

Such were the manufactories of this, at no diſtant period, important town; and therewith I conclude this letter, with the uſual aſſurances of the eſteem of, &c.,

RICHARD DINMORE.

Alexandria, April 10, 1806.

P. S. A gentleman lately arrived from England brought with him your Magazine for December laſt, in which I ſee the following errors in my firſt letter, which I beg of you to notice.

In the laſt line in p. 415, for "6 dollars," ſhould be inſerted "16 dollars."

In the following page (416,) "a" ſhould be left out before "democratic."

In the 1ſt column, line 46, inſert "pourtrayed" inſtead of "purchaſed."

In the 2d column, line 22 from the bottom of the page, read "carriages," for "carriage."

In p. 417, col. 1, l. 17, for "beneficial," read "prejudicial."—And in the laſt line but one of the letter, after "next," inſert "packet."

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CASE IN CASUISTRY.

IN the Annual Review, (III., 105,) the the author of a Guide to Immortality is indirectly called to account for continuing in a church to many of whoſe doctrines his book is deſcribed as adverſe. Suppoſing the fact correctly ſtated, why ought he to quit it?

If at the time of ſubſcribing the articles, and of receiving his two ſucceſſive ordinations, he was a believer in the ſtipulated doctrines, he had clearly a right to perform or undergo theſe acts. If he continues to read the preſcribed liturgies, if he avoids to preach forbidden tenets, if he teaches in the public temples nothing but the religion of the ſtate, he is ſtill obedient to the magiſtrate, and performs the contract for which his ſalary was ſet apart by Government. What reaſon is there for his renouncing it? If, in his official capacity of prieſt, he does not ſwerve from his original agreement, why may he not continue to avail himſelf of the benefice attached to that public office?

When a blind man hires a ſcholar to read to him, muſt the latter decline reading aloud Hume's Eſſay on Miracles, if he happens to diſſent from the doctrine therein contained? Let him read his taſk, and, if he has a certain rank of intellect, let him make his objections. So a miniſter, ſurely, in his private capacity of citizen, may with propriety recommend an alteration in the very liturgies he is employed to read aloud to a blind and ignorant multitude. The rights of the individual do not merge in thoſe of the prieſt: he may, in his perſonal capacity, conſcientiouſly and fitly adviſe the public to conſult thoſe interpreters of Scripture who have combated the religion which the country has inſtituted, and urge a modification of the tenure of the eccleſiaſtic office: elſe the reformers had no right to propoſe their change.

No one takes it amiſs in a civil magiſtrate, in a juſtice of the peace, for inſtance, the ſubſcribing of a petition for the repeal of a law which he continues to execute, or the writing of a pamphlet, or the calling of a meeting, againſt it. Exactly parallel is the duty and obligation of the religious magiſtrate: the prieſt is to continue executing the appointed taſk while it remains appointed; but ſurely he may complain, and loudly too, of the eſtabliſhed ſervice; and may write books to induce the lawgiver to innovate, and may petition the legiſlature for relief, and,

and, any where but in his church, may call the people together, and exhort them to combine for an alteration in the rubric. Where would there be in ſuch conduct any thing inconſiſtent with his duty? The charge of hypocriſy is only applicable to ſilent acquieſcence.

Some perſons ſimilarly circumſtanced have indeed reſigned their livings; a diſplay of ſincerity and diſintereſtedneſs entitled to the appropriate admiration, but not to the merit of facilitating the progreſs of reform. While public opinion exacts heavy pecuniary ſacrifices as a fine for ſpeaking out, ſilence will be generally preferred. The reſigners of livings, to be conſiſtent, muſt maintain that the magiſtrate has no right to decree a public religion; for if the ſtate eſtabliſhes any religion whatſoever, there cannot but be ſome compromiſe with private judgment. It is impoſſible that the clergy ſhould all exactly and entirely coincide with the ſyſtem ordained by public authority, no two independent inquirers having ever been found to interpret alike every ſingle text of Scripture. An agreement to teach in the church the religion of the ſovereign is conſequently the only practicable bargain between the ſtate and the clergy, if uniformity be made a condition. How much better would it have been never to have propoſed the Act of Uniformity at all, but to have left the prieſt and the pariſhioners at liberty, by a ſeparate local concert, to vary at pleaſure their liturgies and their rites: here to replace the pompous pageantry of Catholiciſm; there to imitate the chearful feſtivities of Paganiſm. Somewhere a Clarke might have inſtituted his Arianiſm; yonder a Middleton his Antiſupernaturaliſm; and the wiſe and good of every ſect of ſentiment, the ornaments of literature and the inſtructors of their country, might all have remained within reach of appropriate recompenſe. It is ſurpriſing that at the Reſtoration, when the Court was ſaid to ſwarm with philoſophers, men of influence

Knew no ſuch ſyſtem: no ſuch piles could raiſe,
Of natural worſhip, built on prayer and praiſe
To one ſole God. DRYDEN.

Surely a petition for the repeal of the Act of Uniformity might with entire propriety be ſubſcribed by any of the eſtabliſhed clergy, and would be received with complacence by thoſe members of the legiſlature who are moſt anxious to conciliate the affections and to extend the liberties of the Catholics and other Diſſenters.

1

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1805, *by* JEROME DE LALANDE.

M. DE Laplace has read to the Inſtitute a Memoir on Capillary Tubes, in which he gives an analytical calculation of their attraction, perfectly conformable to experience. There is an extract from it in the *Journal de Phyſique* for January 1806. I read another on ſurveying, in which I demonſtrated the difference between the Table of Levels which is uſed in proceeding from north to ſouth, and that which ſhould be employed in going from eaſt to weſt, on account of the figure of the earth; a conſideration which had hitherto eſcaped all the authors who have treated on this ſubject.

The fifth volume of the Inſtitute which appeared on the 14th of January, contains fourteen Memoirs on aſtronomical ſubjects. Among theſe I have given Reſearches on the Motion of Mercury, Mars, Venus; Calculations of the Eclipſes of the Stars, and a Deſcription of the Zodiac of Straſburg. M. Delambre treats of the ſtereographic projection, and of the aſtrolabe of Seneſius, which M. Gail had introduced to the notice of the Claſs. There are alſo a Memoir by M. Meſſier on the Paſſage of Mercury; Obſervations by M. Ferrers in America; the Occultation of Mars, by M. Duc la Chapelle; a Notice on the Great Tables which were calculated by M. de Prony's direction, and Remarks on the Hiſtory of Trigonometrical Tables. M. Caſſini has given a Deſcription of the Mariner's Compaſs.

The Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for 1803 contain a Memoir by Dr. Herſchel on the Tranſit of Mercury, in which he perceived no ring; another on the Cauſes that make the Mirrors of Teleſcopes change their Form.

In thoſe of 1804 he treats of the Double Stars, which in the laſt twenty-five years ſeem to have undergone ſome variations, eſpecially with reſpect to the angles of diſtance with the ecliptic; which leads him to imagine that they turn, but ſo ſlowly, that it is difficult to affirm it. He has ſeen one part hide the other in one of theſe double ſtars.

The Tables of the Sun, by M. Delambre, and of the Moon, by M. Burg, have been finiſhed and preſented. M. Delambre has recompoſed the Tables of the Moon in ſuch a manner, that all the equations are additive, which will ſave time

time, and diminiſh the riſk of error. Theſe Tables will ſoon make their appearance.

The new Table of Refractions, by M. de Laplace, which will appear with the Tables of the Sun, gives ſix-tenths of a ſecond, at 45° more than Bradleys; but De Laplace apprizes aſtronomers that diſcordances have been frequently found between the two ſolſtices, becauſe the thermometer has been placed within an obſervatory, inſtead of being placed without, but out of the ſun.

The obſervations of the two ſolſtices, and of the two equinoxes, made by M. Delambre with a repeating-circle, during ſeveral days, have given him the confirmation of the epochs and of the obliquity of the ecliptic, which he has employed in his new Tables.

Epoch for 1800, 9ʳ 10° 23′ 32″ 6‴, leſs by 2″ than in his firſt Tables. Mean obliquity 23° 27′ 57″, greater by 4″ than in the Tables of my third edition, which have been hitherto uſed.

M. Delambre has completed the printing of the firſt volume of his great work on the Meridian, in 750 pages. It is intitled *Baſe du Syſtème Métrique Décimal, ou Meſure de l'Arc du Meridien*, &c. It contains all the triangles formed from Dunkirk to Barcelona. The ſecond will contain the baſes, the azimuths, the latitudes and the calculations of the triangles. There will probably be a third.

The new Tables of Jupiter and Saturn, calculated by M. Bouvard, are finiſhed and going to preſs.

Thoſe of Mercury, Venus, Mars, compoſed by Lalande the nephew, will immediately follow. M. Delambre has recompoſed the Tables of the Satellites; and we ſhall have a new and complete collection of Aſtronomical Tables publiſhed by the Board of Longitude.

We have received the Berlin Memoirs for 1802, which contain Obſervations by M. Bode, and Calculations relative to the Planets Piazzi and Olbers.

M. Bouvard has continued at the Obſervatory his Series of Obſervations, with excellent inſtruments, and they will appear in the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for 1808, which is printing in the form of the Gregorian Calendar, conformably to the *ſenatus-conſulte* of the 9th of September, which has ſuppreſſed the republican calendar, and which is printed in our little *Annuaire*.

In the Bulletins of the Academy of Montpellier there are Obſervations by M. Poitevin and M. de Flaugergues.

M. Vidal, director of the Obſervatory of Toulouſe, has ſent us a large collection of obſervations made by him in 1804, which atteſt the perſevering zeal of that able aſtronomer.

The Ephemerides of Vienna for the year 1806 contain a great number of longitudes determined by eclipſes, as a ſequel to the great work of M. Trieſnecker; a Memoir by M. Burg, to prove that Bradley's refractions ought to be increaſed; Obſervations made at Vienna, Buda, Prague, Crems-Münſter, Carlſburg, Naples, Palermo, Ratiſbon, Amſterdam, Gotha, Milan, Munich, and Brünn, to the South of Olmütz, a place which has become very remarkable to us, on account of the entry of our Emperor into Vienna on the 13th of November.

M. Bode's Ephemerides likewiſe contain a great number of Obſervations made at Berlin, Vienna, Peterſburg, Bremen, Breſlau, Prague, Wilna, Crems-Münſter, Palermo, Upſal, Huth, and Dantzig, and Calculations relative to the three new Planets. This volume ſhews, like the preceding, how important it is that aſtronomers ſhould underſtand German. I have ſeen from it with pleaſure, that M. Bode approves the term *equatude* which I have ſubſtituted for right-aſcenſion, that we may have a ſimple name, and not one which ſignifies a thing that we never ſee.

M. Poczobut and M. Treſchka, aſtronomers of the Univerſity of Wilna, have tranſmitted to us a great number of Obſervations of the new Planets, made in 1803 and 1804, with excellent inſtruments.

M. Scarpellini has ſent from Rome Obſervations made at the Obſervatory of the Duke de Sermonata, the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, and the Tranſits of Mercury over the Sun.

Pope Pius VII. Chiaramonte, whoſe reſidence at Paris produced ſuch an agreeable ſenſation, gave me a commiſſion to have made for him a circle, a pendulum, and an achromatic teleſcope, for the Roman College, which Meſſrs. Calendrelli and Conti have rendered intereſting, and which Cardinal Litta, prefect of the ſtudies of the Roman College, particularly patronizes.

The aſtronomers of Florence have commiſſioned me to ſend them a chronometer by Berthaud.

M. Ciccolini, an aſtronomer of Bologna, has publiſhed a Memoir of the Eclipſe of the Sun on the 11th of February 1804, which was ſuppoſed to have been

been total in Italy; but he demonſtrates that this neither was nor could have been the caſe, from the diameters of the Sun and Moon which are in my Tables. Circumſtances were as unfavourable for the obſervation in Italy as in France.

M. Ciccolini has made a uſeful addition to the reflecting-circle. He has formed the poſterior part of that inſtrument into a quarter of a circle, the radius of which is the diameter of the inſtrument, and with a perpendicular and the teleſcope of the ſame circle he can aſcertain in half a minute of time, within half a degree, the altitude of the ſtar, and at the ſame time the degree at which the glaſs of the teleſcope ſhould be placed for taking the obſervation. In this manner you avoid the diſagreeable neceſſity of groping with the fingers in obſervations of altitudes, the inconvenience of which has already been acknowledged by aſtronomers and mariners of high diſtinction. With this method the teleſcope may be made to magnify more than uſual, which would be exceedingly advantageous in obſervations of this kind.

M. Lenoir has likewiſe made at Paris a pedeſtal with which one ſingle obſerver may make uſe of the repeating-circle.

M. Auguſtus Pictet, of Geneva, has diſcovered a method of obſerving tranſits of the meridian by means of the reflecting-ſextants uſed at ſea. For this purpoſe it is ſufficient to fix, due weſt, a glaſs which ſhall be exactly 90° from every point of the meridian.

M. Julian Ortiz Canelas, ſon-in-law of the deceaſed Toſino, and director of the Obſervatory of Spain, has ſent us Obſervations made at the Iſland of Leon from 1798 to 1801.

M. Tiſcar has ſent us Obſervations of Eclipſes, and exact calculations for deducing the longitudes from them.

M. de Ferrers, a Spaniſh officer on his travels in America, has ſent us the Obſervation of the Eclipſe of the 26th June, 1805, which could not be ſeen in Europe. He made it at New-York, in latitude 40° 42′, 5h. 6′ to the weſt of Paris. It began at 6h. 50′ 10″. I concluded that the conjunction took place at Paris at 11h. 24′ 42″, and the error in the Tables 46″; but as this embraces the ſuppoſition of the latitude of the Moon, it might be ſomething leſs. M. de Ferrers accompanies it with the poſitions of New-York and Albany, and ſeveral other obſervations.—[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

ORLANDO, in the courſe of the expedition that we have been relating, met two ſquires or valets fighting near a fountain. One of theſe, upon inquiry, turned out to be a meſſenger ſent by Rinaldo of Montauban in queſt of his wandering couſin; the other, an aſſaſſin diſpatched by Gano of Poitiers to murder him. As ſoon as this diſcovery was made, theſe two gentlemen experienced, of courſe, very different treatment. The one had a finiſhing ſtroke put to his career by Morgante's club; the other was treated with great courteſy, and diſmiſſed on his return to Paris with aſſurances of the Count's unalterable affection for his family and kindred, notwithſtanding his moſt firm and inflexible reſolution to continue his travels, and tempt no more the deceitful favour of princes.

Conſcious how diſagreeable ſuch a reſult of his embaſſy would prove to his maſter, he appeared at the French Court with downcaſt eyes and a dejected countenance, inſomuch that Rinaldo and all the Paladins concluded from his air and manner that the object of their ſolicitude was no more. Their lamentations on the occaſion are affecting, though premature. "*Caro Cugin mio,*" exclaims the Lord of Montauban, with as pathetic an addreſs as that of Monteſinos to his dying couſin Durandarte,—

"Caro Cugin mio,
Poichè tu ſei da queſta vita uſcito,
Senza te, laſſo, che ſarei più io?"

To proceed with our ſtory. The eclairciſſement was accompanied by a tale not much to the credit of the head of the accurſed family of Maganza (Gano). The indignation of Rinaldo was raiſed to its moſt ungovernable pitch, and he ſtruck the traitor with his fiſt in open Court. This offence (which, if committed in one of our Engliſh Courts, in the auguſt preſence of any of our juſtices on the bench, would ſubject the offender to the loſs of his right hand, beſides confiſcation, and other pains and penalties), was unpardonable in the ſight of an Emperor ſo jealous of his dignity as Charles. The provocation was forgotten, and the crime aggravated by the reflection that the hot-headed Rinaldo had always been a factious, and on occaſions a very ticklish ſort of ſubject to manage; for inſtance, when he once before had gone ſo far as to pull his Sovereign's beard, and take

take the crown off his head, on a ſimilar occaſion. He was now frowned out of Court, and followed by his intimate friends and companions the Marquis Oliver of Burgundy and Duke Dudon, ſon of the celebrated Oger of Denmark. Diſmiſſed from the royal preſence, and having therefore nothing better to do, theſe three gallant ſpirits determined to ſet out together on their adventures, and ſeek Orlando throughout *Pagania*.

The firſt event that befals them is at the very abbey where Orlando had formerly picked up his powerful ſquire Morgante. A mighty troop of giants, it ſeems, having heard of the deaths of Paſſamont and Alabaſter, had ſet out from the Eaſt to revenge them, taken poſſeſſion of the monaſtery with all the tithes and revenues thereto belonging, and reduced the abbot and his brethren to the condition of ſervitors, while they themſelves rioted unchecked on all the plenty that the land afforded. The ſtory that follows is rather beneath epic dignity, inaſmuch as the war between the giants and knights is commenced by Rinaldo's abuſing in the moſt unjuſtifiable terms of groſſneſs the gluttony of one of the biggeſt of their ſet, who is ſitting aſtride on the edge of an immenſe caldron of ſoup, ladling it out with amazing delight, and ſtuffing his paunch to a moſt unwieldy ſize. The good Count's abuſe was reſented; and the converſation ended in his ſeizing the ladle and tumbling the giant himſelf into the boiling veſſel. This ſpecimen of the adventure is quite ſufficient. The abbot and monks are of courſe reſtored to their rights at laſt; and the account they hear of Orlando and his ſquire determines the knights to purſue their journey to the Court of Caradoro, uncertain however whether they are to meet him there or at the camp of the beſiegers.

Several new adventures, and ſome of them related with much ſpirit, attend their progreſs through the wood in which the knight of Clermont had formerly been ſhut up in an enchanted caſtle and baptized Morgante at the Demon's inſtigation. One of the moſt intereſting is the reſcue (which is performed by Rinaldo,) of a lion from the jaws of a tremendous dragon. The grateful animal undertakes the office of guide during the reſt of their journey; and his deliverer aſſumes in conſequence the title of "knight of the lion."

Arrived on the verge of the dominions of a Pagan king named Corbantes, they are informed of a cruel monſter that ravages thoſe territories, to whom a virgin is annually ſacrificed. To make ſhort the ſtory, it is ſufficient to ſay, that it is nearly a counterpart of that of St. George and the fair Sabra. Floriſena is the name of the princeſs who is about to become a meal for the hungry tyrant. All the three knights offer their ſervices to attempt her reſcue; and, notwithſtanding the anxiety and horror of her mind, her eyes are involuntarily turned towards Oliver with peculiar complacency. The amorous Marquis catches the flame, and in the enſuing combat becomes equally diſtinguiſhed above the others for his valour, his ſucceſs, and his ſuffering. He it is who terminates the adventure by cutting off the monſter's head and laying it at the feet of the princeſs; while the paleneſs of his countenance and the blood that flows through the joints of his armour declare the wounds he has ſuffered in the cauſe, and renders the reſidence of him and his companions at the Court of Corbantes for ſome time abſolutely neceſſary. During this delay Rinaldo is not idle. He explains the myſteries of religion to the King and his whole Court, and proves himſelf as ſucceſsful a ſpeaker as his couſin Orlando; for Corbantes, moved by his ſermons, is himſelf, together with all his dukes, earls, and barons, and his daughter into the bargain, baptized by the evangelical Count.

In the mean time the buſineſs of Oliver's cure proceeded but ſlowly, being committed to the charge and inſpection of Floriſena.

Love ſeldom pardons thoſe who ſlight his ſway;
But he who loves is ſoon belov'd again;
And the pure hearts that humble offerings pay,
Find from his juſtice the reward of pain:
A faithful lord to ſuch as well obey.
So the fair princeſs well repaid her ſwain.
She ſaw the amorous Marquis half expire
For love of her, and caught herſelf his fire.

Now with the lightnings of her eye ſhe glances
Back towards Oliver the flaming darts
Which Love is wont to ſend in tender glances;
And thus one fire has caught two gentle hearts.
And now, whene'er the royal maid advances
To ſee the leeches well perform their parts,
Her tongue reſerv'd and cold, her flaming eyes
Speak the warm language which her voice denies.

When Oliver beheld his Floriſene
Salute him with ſuch ſoft, embarraſs'd airs,
Then all his firſt intolerable pain
Was fled, and other wounds his ſoul declares;
That ſoul was full of doubt, and hope between,
Yet, all the heav'nly confirmation bears,
Of what his gentle maid begins to prove;—
For timid ſilence is the proof of love.

He ſees, as near the lovely virgin drew,
A deep vermilion all her face o'erſpread;
He hears her voice; how faint and weak it grew,
As ſhe inquir'd his health, and how he ſped
Of wounds, which ſuffered for her ſake ſhe knew.
He marks her downcaſt eyes and drooping head:
He marks; and hope in every feature glows;
For theſe the ſure effects of love he knows.

"My hard unpitying deſtiny, (ſhe ſaid,)
The will of Heav'n, or Fortune's cruel doom,
Had nearly brought my young and virgin head
To death moſt horrid, and a fearful tomb.
Thee, Paladin, my kinder ſtars have led
Hither, my ſaviour and laſt hope, to come,
And ſet me from impending terrors free—
And thou (oh cruel change!) haſt bled for me!"

Theſe words, ſo full of tenderneſs and love,
Pierc'd to his heart the gentle, amorous knight:
A thouſand times he thank'd the pow'rs above
For ſuch ſweet tranſport and for hopes ſo bright;
And gladly now, his love ſincere to prove,
He could have breath'd his ſoul out in her ſight.
To his ſweet miſtreſs, lingering at his ſide,
With burning bluſhes Oliver replied:—

"I never yet have done a deed, fair maid,
From which ſuch joy my boſom has conſeſt.
If thou from death wert reſcued by my aid,
Then I indeed am more ſincerely bleſt
Than ever knight by Fortune's power was made.
Theſe wounds thy gentle ſpirit have diſtreſt:
But oh! another, deeper, wound I feel,
A different art require that wound to heal."

The gentle damſel knew the hidden thought;
Full well ſhe knew it, and full well applied.
Quickly are Love's delicious leſſons taught;
The princeſs felt them, and in ſecret ſigh'd:

"And have I then the ſoft infection caught?
This wound I alſo feel, and cannot hide.
Oh Oliver! I'll ne'er ungrateful prove
To ſuch tried conſtancy, ſuch generous love!"

The concluſion of this tale of love is very ſad indeed. Oliver, for a long time after he is cured of his wound, ſtill makes excuſes for lingering about the palace of the hoſpitable Corbantes, and detaining his impatient brother Paladins; but at length a ſermon from the knight of Montauban rouſes his dormant virtue. He drags himſelf away; and Floriſena, like another Dido, unable to bear her grief for his departure, falls into deſpair and madneſs, and puts an end to her ſufferings by a leap from her chamber-window. The inconſolable Corbantes erects a monument over her remains, on which he cauſes the melancholy hiſtory of her deliverance, her love, and her deſpair, to be engraved.—[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following method of preparing and applying the vitriolic or nitrous acid (which has been found ſafe and uſeful in extracting ſtains, &c., from tanned leather,) will anſwer the inquiry of an Artiſt in Number 144 of the Monthly Magazine, it is very much at his ſervice.

Take half a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of nitrous acid, and half an ounce of ſalts of lemon. Put the water in a bottle, and add the vitriolic acid to it, and afterwards the ſalts of lemon. When the heat which is cauſed by this mixture has ſubſided, add half a pint of ſkimmed milk; ſhake them occaſionally for three or four days, and the liquor will be fit for uſe.

The Application.

With a bruſh and ſoft water clean the ſurface of the leather from all greaſe, dirt, &c. Next ſcrape on it a little Bath-brick, or white free-ſand; add a little of the above liquor, and with a bruſh ſcour it well, repeating this proceſs till the whole has been gone over: then with a clean ſponge and water waſh off what remains of the brick: leave the leather to dry gradually, and it will be of a light new colour. If it is wiſhed to be darker, bruſh it with a hard-bruſh a little before it is dry, and it will be of a rich brown tinge. I am, Sir, &c. J. W.

Hinckley, July 14, 1806.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HISTORICAL NOTICE *reſpecting the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* M. DE LA HARPE.

JEAN François de la Harpe was born at Paris on the 20th of November, 1739. His father was captain of artillery, and was deſcended from an ancient and noble Swiſs family. He loſt his father while he was very young; and, as is too uſual with children of officers of no higher rank, was left in a ſtate of extreme poverty. What had been young La Harpe's education is not particularly known; but it is probable the father had given him the elements of learning, from a circumſtance related by M. Deſeſſarts. By ſome accident he was introduced to M. Aſſelin, principal of the College of Harcourt, who, hearing him recite ſome French verſes with an elegance and taſte ſuperior to his years, conceived an affection for him, and received him amongſt his pupils, and ſhortly after obtained a penſion for him. The patronage of his benevolent friend was happily beſtowed; and, whether the early indications of talent in La Harpe had excited the peculiar regard of his other ſuperiors, or they conſidered merely the intereſts of their houſe in the attention they paid to a young man who gained all the higher prizes, no care was omitted in the completion of his ſtudies.

La Harpe diſplayed a very early turn for poetry; and this led to a circumſtance that had nearly cloſed his already brilliant career. A profeſſor in the college, of a ridiculous character, was the conſtant object of the pleaſantries of the pupils, ſome of whom had written an occaſional ſatire againſt him. It was communicated to La Harpe, who was regarded as the oracle of the college. The young poet, cultivated in his taſte, and prompted by the paſſion of ſharpening the edge of the ſatire, almoſt made the poem his own by his numerous alterations. Some time after appeared a ſatirical poem on M. Aſſelin, his benefactor, which, as he had the reputation of the former, was attributed to him. In vain he proteſted his innocence, and his veneration for his earlieſt friend. His eminent ſucceſs had excited envy; and the epigram, which ought never to have been carried beyond the ſhade of the college, was laid before the adminiſtration of police. M. de Sartine unhappily viewed the affair with the microſcopic eye of his office, and laid the heavy hand of power on a youth, at his very entrance into the world. La Harpe was confined ſeveral months in an ordinary houſe of correction. This injuſtice, for it afterwards appeared that he had no hand in the ſatire, embittered his early years, and planted a deep ſting in his boſom. His ſoul was filled with ideas of reſentment and revenge againſt oppreſſion. In the choice of ſubjects for his pen, he imperceptibly gave the preference to ſuch as diſplayed indignation coming to the ſuccour of innocence and helpleſſneſs, and replacing injured humanity in all her rights. Nor can it be queſtioned that the circumſtance influenced his future character, and helped to form the principle of that biting eloquence which often animated his ſtyle, and made him ſo redoubtable in controverſy.

La Harpe commenced his public career in letters by poems called *Heroides*, which were then much in vogue. The Epiſtle of Eloiſe to Abelard, by Colordeau; of Barnavelt to Traman his friend, by Dorat; and that of a Monk of La Trappe to the Abbé de Rance, by La Harpe, were very popular. The ſuffrages were at firſt divided between La Harpe and Dorat. The world gave the palm to the latter, pleaſed with the tinſel of his ſtyle; but men of taſte to the former, who was ſoon the acknowledged conqueror.

Theſe trifles were but the prelude to a nobler ſucceſs. To a young man who had deſtined himſelf to a literary life, two enviable paths were open,—the honours of the Academy, and thoſe of the Theatre. A prize obtained at the French Academy, or a ſucceſsful drama, would remove the firſt difficulties, admit him into the higher circles, and procure him elevated protectors. La Harpe preſented himſelf with courage, and almoſt in the ſame moment, in both, and his firſt efforts in each were ſucceſsful. The firſt topic of eloquence he eſſayed was his Eulogy on Charles V. King of France. It preſented a celebrated epoch in the hiſtory of France. The orator had to delineate a young prince taking upon himſelf, during the captivity of his father, the burthen of a ſtate rent by factions and invaded by enemies; preſerving it by his firmneſs and prudence; diſplaying on the throne the virtues admired in his regency;

regency; re-eſtabliſhing the glory of France; and carrying to the grave the love and gratitude of a nation.

The great difficulty of the ſubject lay in ſpeaking of Dugueſclin without permitting his military glory to efface that of the Monarch. The orator had the art to place him every where the ſecond figure on the canvas. Charles is ever firſt; and his wiſdom and prudence actuate the great general whoſe genius had been diſcovered by him. One of the fineſt paſſages of this diſcourſe is the portrait of the King of Navarre, a prince of the blood-royal, who fomented the troubles of the ſtate during the captivity of King John.

"Surrounded by enemies without, (ſays M. de la Harpe,) Charles found one in his family more dangerous than all. He was one of thoſe men who, born without any virtue, or love of glory, or hope of attaining it, are the more to be feared, as they may hazard all without fear of bluſhing; a character low and falſe, who, deſtitute of talent to aggrandize himſelf, employs his own vices to hurt or betray; a mind fertile in expedients, becauſe the worſt were familiar to him; leſs ſkilful than audacious in his enterprizes; and prodigal of oaths, perjuries, and treachery; abhorred rather than feared by his enemies, and deſpiſed by his confederates. Such was this King, ſo juſtly ſirnamed *the Bad!*"

In the Eulogy on Fenelon, the writer ſeems to be clothed with the mantle of that illuſtrious prelate, to ſpeak worthily of his talents and virtues. "Never (ſays M. de la Harpe, deſcribing Telemachus,) was a finer uſe made of the riches of antiquity and the treaſures of imagination; never did virtue borrow, to talk to men, a language more lovely, or had more right to their love. In that work abound that perſuaſive eloquence peculiar to Fenelon, that penetrating unction, that abundance of thought and fulneſs of paſſion which overflows the writer's ſoul and paſſes into ours; that grace of ſtyle which ever flatters the ear and never palls; that diction, ever elegant and pure, which riſes without effort, and glows without labour; thoſe ancient forms which ſeem not to belong to our language, yet enrich without changing its nature; in a word, that exquiſite facility, one of the ſureſt characters of genius, which produces great things without pain, and flows without diminiſhing."

To the intrinſic merit of this eulogy, one of the fineſt compoſed by La Harpe, was joined the extraneous and accidental intereſt of being proſcribed by a Miniſter who never loved men of letters, and the work was from that but the more ſought for, which indeed uſually happens.

The true *chef d'œuvre* of M. de la Harpe, however, in theſe compoſitions, is the Eulogy on Racine, a ſubject entirely his own choice. He delineates Racine every where as a creator, and is himſelf ſuch in all the thoughts which compoſe that beautiful work. It is the nobleſt of monuments reared to the glory of the greateſt of poets, which could never have been formed but by a tragic writer who well knew the difficulties of his art, and had ſometimes happily conquered them. There is nothing to cenſure in it but an exceſs of ſeverity in ſpeaking of the great Corneille.

Some modern critics had reproached Racine with monotony:—"Yes, (ſays M. de la Harpe,) Racine has in all his tragedies a common feature, a manner which characterizes them: it is, *perfection!*" In another place, the orator, ſpeaking of the enemies of Racine, who ſought to leſſen him, cries—"How can he be pardoned that *deſolating perfection!* And how can it be that he ſhould not have enemies, who can have no rival!"

The year 1775 was celebrated in our author's life, having obtained in it both the prize of eloquence and that of poetry. The ſubject of the diſcourſe was an Eulogy on Catinat. It was difficult that an orator abſolutely a ſtranger to the military art, ſhould ſucceed in depicting the exploits of one of the greateſt generals. M. de la Harpe had alſo as a competitor a man of merit, protected at Court, not unſucceſsful in letters, and who had made tactics a particular ſtudy. The orator was not moved by any of theſe obſtacles. Labour ſupplied the defect of his inexperience in the trade of arms, and his ſuperiority of talent aſſured him the triumph. Of all the illuſtrious men celebrated by La Harpe, Catinat is he whoſe character and merit he has moſt diſtinctly ſeized. In tracing the tranquil valour, the prudence, and extenſive knowledge of his hero, he employs a diction elegant without ornament. The noble ſimplicity of Catinat ſeems to interdict all the brilliant reſources of declamation. The retreat of that General from Court and from Paris is one of the moſt touching paſſages in this beautiful eulogy. It is difficult to reſtrain our tears when we ſee Catinat ready to ſeparate himſelf

himſelf from his old and faithful domeſtics, whom his poverty would not permit him to keep.

The poem which was crowned on the ſame day with the eulogy is not to be compared with it. It is intitled—"Advice to a Young Poet."

An epoch now arrived when our orator muſt bend before a rival. M. Necker, who was much attached to M. de la Harpe, was willing, without offending his delicacy, to give him an inſtance of his friendſhip, and he added a large ſum to the prize at the Academy of Marſeilles, whoſe ſubject was an Eulogy on Lafontaine. He did not doubt La Harpe would gain the prize, which would at once concur to his glory and the eaſe of his circumſtances. The event did not anſwer this expectation.

We will not diſcuſs the deciſion of the Academy; and will only ſay, that La Harpe ſeems to have ſeized the character of Lafontaine, and the ſecret of his talent. Ever guided by taſte, his ſtyle in this diſcourſe is ſimple, and conformable to the genius of Lafontaine. In the exordium he interrogates the fabuliſt, and makes him ſay—"You give yourſelf much trouble to diſcover how I could pleaſe ſo greatly; it coſts me much leſs to do ſo." This is is a delicate touch of criticiſm. The author makes us love the talent of Lafontaine, the niceſt colours of which he happily analyzes.

The Academy ſometimes propoſed particular queſtions, and in 1767 the prize for the following was gained by La Harpe—"Of the Miſeries of War, and the Advantages of Peace." This diſcourſe was marked by the purity and elegance of its diction.

So many triumphs opened at length the doors of the Academy to our author. He ſucceeded to Colardeau. In his diſcourſe on his reception he dwelt on the qualities which men of letters ought to poſſeſs, and on the advantages and inconveniences which may reſult from their intercourſe with men of high rank, whom the inſtitution of the Academy gave them for brethren. Vaugelas had handled this queſtion with much ſagacity in his excellent preface to "Remarks on the French Language," where he obſerves, that the ſociety of men of rank at the Academy ſpread through the writings of the academicians the graces of politeneſs. M. de la Harpe ſuſtained the ſame opinion with more reſearch and eloquence.

Not to interrupt the hiſtory of our author's academic ſucceſs, we have forborne till now to ſpeak of his tragedies. Long before he had obtained ſo many crowns, he had made himſelf known very advantageouſly by a tragedy intitled "Warwick," which was repreſented before he was twenty-four years of age, and gave proofs of a diſtinguiſhed talent in the art. The piece ſucceeded, and deſerved to do ſo. The dignity of the principal part, the magnanimity of Queen Margaret, the whole of the fourth act, which is reſplendent with beauties, have contributed to maintain its ſtation on the ſtage, where it has been frequently revived. That however which has alſo contributed much to this ſucceſs is, the high-toned feeling and inflexibility of his hero. As we have before intimated, this aptitude to expreſs the vehement paſſions of wounded pride and inſulted talents was not in La Harpe the effect of a tranſient combination, but was the inmate of his heart, irritated by injuſtice. This opinion is confirmed by the vigour and ſucceſs of ſuch of his dramatic works as contain characters of that ſpecies. His other pieces, though written with much art, and finely conceived, are far from having that original and bold colour belonging to the former. Coriolanus is a character conſonant to our author's feelings; and Philoctetes offered to him another of the ſame kind. He has excelled in drawing both. In all the ſcenes in which the indignation of Philoctetes developes itſelf againſt Ulyſſes and the Atrides, he is moſt happy. In no one of his plays has he carried the tragic ſtyle to ſo great a degree of force and grandeur as in this fine imitation of Sophocles. Irony too is a figure which he has here employed in a manner ſometimes to recal the ſtyle of Corneille.

The other tragedies of M. de la Harpe are inferior to thoſe we have noticed; yet they are read with pleaſure, becauſe they are written in an elegant ſtyle, and poſſeſs that ſweetneſs which reſults from a due obſervance of the rules of compoſition.

The "Barmecides" had the advantage of repreſenting novel manners, and of touching upon one of the moſt brilliant periods of the hiſtory of the Arabs. "Johanna of Naples" has more merit. The fine drawing of the part of Monteſcale, and the generous and noble character of the King of Hungary, a ſtyle of the greateſt purity and elegance, with much felicity of incident, are ſufficient to compenſate for the defects of this tragedy. Notwithſtanding the clamours of his enemies, it had many ſucceſsful repreſentations.

M. de

M. de la Harpe ſeems greatly to have regretted that one of his tragedies which had been received more favourably than any other at Court, ſhould not have been repreſented in the capital. We know not what were the intrigues which deprived him of this gratification. "Menzicoff" was the play we ſpeak of; and the action is the diſgrace of that child of viciſſitude. The combination of the plot is not very well imagined; but the piece abounds with beauties in detail. We need not any further purſue theſe tragedies of the ſecond order.

Although our author often raiſed his voice againſt operas, yet, yielding to the public taſte, he compoſed two of that ſpecies of drama, concerning which there is nothing to notice but the poliſhed elegance of their ſtyle.

To render the homage due from him to Voltaire, he wrote a piece, in which, alluding to the univerſality of his maſter's talents, he ſuppoſes the whole of the Muſes in a conteſt which ſhall decree the greateſt honours to him. This plan, common as it may be, is executed with much delicacy of conception. It will be felt that Melpomene muſt be diſtinguiſhed above the reſt; and the author here found no difficulty. But what to make Thalia ſay, was not ſo eaſy to conceive. The author has very dexterouſly withdrawn himſelf from this embarraſſment; the Muſe of Comedy contenting herſelf with obſerving, "When he viſited me, it was for paſtime; but I do not pay a homage the leſs ſincere to his merit." This, expreſſed in elegant poetry, is not one of the ſmalleſt beauties of the piece.

M. de la Harpe alſo wrote a comedy for the inauguration of the New French Theatre, intitled "Moliere at the New Theatre." It is diſtinguiſhed by a native and genuine gaiety, which affords no ſmall reaſon to believe that our author would have ſucceeded in Comedy had he early attached himſelf to it.

M. Gaillard, in drawing a parallel between the tragic productions of M. de la Harpe and M. de Dubelloy, gives the preference to the latter for effect, and to the former for ſtyle. "I know not (he ſays,) what rank poſterity will aſſign to M. de la Harpe among our dramatic poets: it will not, however, be denied, that his pieces are written in a ſtyle ſuperior to any except the fine tragedies of Racine and Voltaire; and how many beauties are ſuppoſed in acknowledging that of ſtyle!"

M. de la Harpe was himſelf aſked, a little before his death, how he would have ſpoken of his tragedies in the *Cours de Littérature*, had it been within his plan to have criticiſed living authors. He replied, "I would have done myſelf this juſtice, to ſay, that if I have not contributed to the ſucceſs of the dramatic art, I cannot be accuſed of accelerating its fall." It is not poſſible for any one to judge himſelf with more truth or modeſty.

It is ſome proof of the richneſs of M. de la Harpe's talents, that, almoſt always occupied with ſerious and eloquent diſcourſes, or the grandeur of tragic ſubjects, he nevertheleſs could obtain ſucceſs in lighter productions, uſually the fruit of a love of life and ſociety. Among theſe are two Epiſtles, one to Taſſo, and the other from Horace to Voltaire, written with eaſe and elegance. We will not paſs in review his Odes, although ſome enjoyed reputation in their time. It appears to us that the author did not poſſeſs that fire of imagination neceſſary to ſucceſs in the ode.

But we now quit all the minor productions of M. de la Harpe, to conſider another great feature of his literary character. "Let us ſuppoſe him ſtripped (ſays M. Gaillard,) of his other works, his tragedies, his poetry of various kinds, his academical diſcourſes; let him no longer be deemed a poet or orator; let us now view alone the critic:—How great will the ſpace be, how ſplendid the fame, he will yet enjoy in literature! How has he graced and ennobled that function of journaliſt, which ſo many before and after him have degraded!"

The correſpondence of M. de la Harpe with the Grand Duke of Ruſſia gives a fine, juſt, and animated picture of the authors who flouriſhed in the period of the correſpondence. It abounds with curious details reſpecting their works, talents, and manners; and contains a variety of anecdotes of literature, and of the arts and ſciences.

We are now come to the work which places the ſeal on the literary reputation of M. de la Harpe, his *Cours de Littérature, Ancienne et Moderne*, which juſtly entitles him, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the honourable appellation of the French Quintillian! M. Petitot, after having examined and analyzed the plan which Marmontel has adopted for his *Elémens de Littérature*, continues thus:—"The career of M. de la Harpe is more vaſt and brilliant. He not

not only labours to give to perſons of no great knowledge competent information on the topics of his work, but arreſts the attention of the moſt learned. In his plan, the outline of which alone announces an immenſe ſtock of ſcience and learning, he embraces all ages in which literature has flouriſhed. Every celebrated work is analyzed and diſcuſſed. The beauties of the ſeveral writers are happily diſplayed, their faults pointed out, with all the ability of the moſt lively and ſound criticiſm. It is in reading the *Cours de Littérature* that we behold the peculiar talent he poſſeſſed of appreciating the exact value of every work in every ſpecies. We feel nothing of that fatigue ſo natural in the peruſal of extenſive and laborious productions. M. de la Harpe examines the enormous multitude of ſubjects belonging to his plan with all the charms of freſhneſs and novelty. We partake of the pleaſure the author enjoys in literary reſearches, the object of his conſtant affection. Unwearied we follow him in his ſtudies, and ally ourſelves to his feelings and judgment.

"That which eminently diſtinguiſhes M. de la Harpe from other moderns who have treated of literature, is, that he always aſſumes the tone of the work he criticiſes; a merit we find in none of the ancients except Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. If he ſpeaks of the Iliad, you behold him borrow all the rich colours of the father of poetry to decorate his diſcourſe: the ungracious air of criticiſm diſappears: nothing remains but the effect of one of the ſublime works of the human mind on the imagination of a poet. If he treats of Demoſthenes and Cicero, all the great intereſts of Athens and Rome are reproduced under his eloquent pen. If Tacitus is his theme, you are inſtantly tranſported to the age of the emperors: you enter into all the myſteries of the dark policy of Tiberius, and tremble at the ſight of Nero. Is M. de la Harpe arrived at the ages of Francis I. and Louis XIV., he ſports with Marot, riſes with Malherbe, ſheds the ſweet perfume of Racine's poetry, reaſons with Paſcal, imitates the inſinuating graces of Fenelon, melts at the touching exhortations of Maſſillon, and, if he cannot aſſume all the grandeur of Boſſuet, approaches at leaſt, by a more elevated ſtyle, the energy and vigour of the greateſt of Chriſtian orators."

We ſhall have no reader who will not participate in our regret that our author did not live to finiſh ſo fine a work. There remains indeed little to do to terminate the examination of the poetry of the eighteenth century; but the department of eloquence is ſcarcely entered upon; and we have nothing of thoſe of hiſtory and miſcellaneous literature.

At the concluſion of the examination of Modern Literature M. de la Harpe propoſed to give ſufficient details to appreciate the great writers of Foreign Literature; but this he had not begun. Finally, he intended to dedicate the concluſion of his *Cours* to the Philoſophy of the Eighteenth Century. He had it much at heart to execute this. Some fragments are all that is formed of it. The moſt remarkable is relative to Rouſſeau, whom he ſeems diſpoſed to attack without reſtraint; and it cannot be diſſembled that his animoſity to that eloquent writer is directed rather againſt his perſonal character, than what is reprehenſible in his works. In the chapter reſpecting Philoſophers, he contraſts them with ſophiſts; and it is here that he employs all the vigour of his logic. We are deprived, by the incomplete ſtate of this article, of a ſubject of great intereſt, becauſe he had to attack authors of the higheſt rank in literature and ſcience. It is ſufficient to name Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Condorcet, and Mably, to give an idea of the extent of the taſk M. de la Harpe had here impoſed on himſelf.

He left behind him, in manuſcript, a Commentary on the Tragedies of Racine, and another on thoſe of Voltaire.

The qualities which diſtinguiſh M. de la Harpe as a writer, are, an immenſe erudition; a mind nouriſhed by a love of the fine models of antiquity, and of the great writers of the age of Louis XIV.; the art of identifying himſelf with his ſubject; a colouring that may be almoſt felt; luminous views; a clearneſs of expreſſion, reſulting from the diſtinct and natural order of his ideas; a ſtyle vigorous and impreſſive in criticiſm, and eloquent in diſcourſe; and, above all, the vehemence of his pen when inſpired by indignation. When thus moved, he ſeizes upon the avenues of paſſion by his delineation of injuſtice; he overwhelms by accumulation of proof, by the rapidity of his arguments; or renders oppoſition ridiculous by the keenneſs of his irony.

It would be natural to ſuppoſe that M. de la Harpe muſt have ſecluded himſelf almoſt entirely from the world, in order to execute ſo many literary enterprizes; but we learn the contrary from himſelf. He was much in company, and

his viſits were eagerly courted. Doubtleſs he owed the favour in which he was with polite circles to his early and brilliant ſucceſs in letters, which at once balanced the prejudices created by the unfortunate adventure of his youth, and the reſentment often excited by the ſeverity of his criticiſms. From the firſt eſſay of his talents he was patronized by Voltaire and D'Alembert, who were at the head of literature and ſciences; and it is well known what influence thoſe two celebrated men poſſeſſed over the public opinion. Voltaire accorded him the enviable title of his *favourite pupil*. Married, while yet very young, to a woman of wit and beauty, Madame de la Harpe and he mutually ſhone with unuſual brilliancy in the moſt faſhionable aſſemblies. They had been formed in the art of ſpeaking and declamation under the eyes of Voltaire during a long ſtay they made at Ferney, where they were accuſtomed to perform the principal parts in the tragedies of that great poet, got up, by his direction, at his own theatre. This practice was alſo of great importance to M. de la Harpe in the art of reading, which he poſſeſſed in a very ſuperior manner. The mode was ſtill at the height of attending in crowds at the readings given by authors of their works previous to publication; and M. de la Harpe, whoſe various productions ſucceeded each other ſo rapidly, was invited to make his readings in ſo many circles, that he was ſoon compelled to be ſelect in his choice of the circles he honoured with this gratification.

Among the celebrated ſocieties he frequented, we muſt not forget thoſe which aſſembled at the houſes of women who have played a diſtinguiſhed part in the literary world, leſs from their wit and talents, than from that addreſs with which they brought into intimacy two claſſes mutually jealous of the high conſideration reſpectively due to them, and which could not indeed be denied to either: we ſpeak here of the men of letters, and perſons of quality, who long lived at a diſtance from each other, without having reflected that an alliance between them muſt add mutually to their greatneſs.

M. de la Harpe, graced with the perſonal favour of ſovereign princes, and covered with literary honours, inherited after the death of Voltaire part of the renown of that great man; and when Rouſſeau, D'Alembert, and afterwards Buffon, and other perſons of diſtinguiſhed merit, died, he occupied, almoſt without a rival, one of the firſt ranks in the republic of letters. All eyes ſeemed then to be turned upon him, to conſole themſelves for the loſſes they had ſuſtained. He had arrived at the moment of receiving the fruit of all his labours. The young perſons of literary reputation conſulted him as their oracle. It was only with authors of long ſtanding that he was ſevere: their titles to fame he examined with rigour; nor did he pay any undue deference to ſuch as had uſurped a name that ſhould be the apanage only of real merit. His criticiſms on ſuch, which might indeed have been announced in more conciliating terms, did not leſſen his reputation with an impartial public, whatever enemies they might raiſe up againſt him. The public eſteem was expreſſed loudly when the Adminiſtrators of the Lyceum appointed him to deliver the lectures of that inſtitution; and this ſchool of taſte became the moſt diſtinguiſhed theatre of his glory. The magnitude and importance of the courſe of lectures he had undertaken, and the infirm ſtate of his health, now induced him to dedicate himſelf wholly to that labour, to which he in fact had confined himſelf for ſeveral years preceding the Revolution. That terrible moment arrived; and in vain did M. de la Harpe endeavour to attract ſtill to the Lyceum the numerous partizans of literature. At this memorable epoch he participated, with other well-diſpoſed minds, ſentiments the moſt unequivocally formed for the happineſs of his country; but he continued in the diſcharge of his literary functions, and would accept of no public office. He has been reproached with not having foreſeen the dreadful march of the progreſſive horrors we have ſince beheld. What innocent man could have foreſeen them? He has been reproached alſo with changing his opinion. Who is there that has not modified his during theſe unhappy convulſions? Can any one raiſe his voice to ſay, that M. de la Harpe ever applauded theſe horrors; he who would have arreſted the torrent; he, in a word, who, for having unmaſked the ferocious madneſs of Robeſpierre, was thrown into a dungeon, where long he remained between the living and the dead, uncertain each hour to which he ſhould belong? It was there that he had leiſure to groan over the follies of the human race; there, that Religion offered to him her happy conſolations; there, that he adopted the reſolution of conſecrating the remainder of his days to

her ſervice, a reſolution ſince put in practice.

M. de la Harpe had the happineſs to be forgotten in his priſon, from which he was liberated ſhortly after the 9th Thermidor. He re-appeared at the Lyceum, where it was obſerved that misfortune and piety had added new energy to his eloquence; and it was in the midſt of a numerous audience that he boldly and ingenuouſly renounced his errors!

Scarcely was he reſtored to his fellow-citizens, than he placed himſelf courageouſly as a ſentinel to guard againſt the return of ſo many calamities. It was this ſpirit that dictated to him various works reſpecting projects of laws which had renewed alarms. One of the greateſt ſcourges produced by the general diſorder was that groſs and ferocious language which began to caſt France back with rapid ſtrides towards ages of barbariſm. M. de la Harpe repelled the innovators in ſtyle with the arms of reaſon, taſte, and eloquence. Ignorance did not pardon that zeal which diſplayed her in juſt colours.

A new ſtorm aroſe, and M. de la Harpe was driven to ſeek an aſylum in a ſpot impenetrable to all but a faithful friendſhip. He was deprived of exerciſe; and the effect on his health was perceptible when he again appeared in public after the 18th Brumaire. His health thenceforth ſenſibly declined; and he expired on the 22d Pluvioſe, An 11.

On the evening preceding his death M. Fontanes called to ſee him; he was liſtening to the Prayers for the Sick; and as ſoon as they were concluded, he ſtretched his hand to M. Fontanes, and ſaid—"I am grateful to divine mercy for having left me ſufficient recollection to feel how conſoling theſe prayers are to the dying."

His funeral was attended by his friends, and moſt of the diſtinguiſhed literary characters in France. A deputation from the Inſtitute joined the proceſſion; and M. Fontanes, one of the deputation, pronounced a funeral oration over the grave.

M. de la Harpe left the following will, which gives a faithful picture of the ineſtimable mind of this illuſtrious man.

"I leave two hundred franks to the poor of my pariſh. My niece being deſtitute, and the property I have to give her being ſmall, I cannot do more for that claſs, which is ſo much to be pitied. I invite all Frenchmen to remember that Religion has enjoined it as a ſacred duty to aſſiſt the indigent, and to do all they can to aſſuage the ſufferings of the unfortunate. I thank Monſieur and Madame Talaru for their marks of friendſhip to me, of which I ſhall preſerve the remembrance to my laſt moments. I alſo thank the worthy Doctors Malhouet and Portal for their zealous attention to me during my ſickneſs. I pray Meſſrs. de Fontanes, Chateau Briant, de Courtibron, de Chabannes, Récamier, de Herain Liénard, Migneret, and Agaſſe, to call to mind how dear they were to me. I beſeech Divine Providence to anſwer the prayers I offer up for the happineſs of my country. May my country long enjoy peace and tranquillity! May the holy maxims of the Evangeliſts be univerſally followed for the happineſs of ſociety!"

ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED POETRY.

MONODY ON CHATTERTON,

Written by the late THOMAS DERMODY, in the 12th Year of his Age*.

DAUGHTERS of Heav'n! bleſt ſiſters of ſweet ſong,
Who nurſe the ſeedlings that prolific riſe
From Poeſy's illuſtrious birth,
Firing ſome favor'd ſon of earth,
And lending to his breaſt a portion of the ſkies,
O! hither move along
In penſive pace,
Lead bright Imagination's ſeraph-throng
O'er the rude ſtones that frown uncouth—
In yon deep dell's oblivious gloom
Sadly ſleeps a once-lov'd youth.
Ye wood-flow'rs, breathe your wild perfume,
Ye ſhrouded warblers harmonize the gale,
Here, Autumn, fling thy brilliant bloom,
And fence from wayward winds the ſacred vale:
Tread ſoft, ye infants of the air,
While in the mazy dance you turn,
Tread ſoft—and pauſe to mourn,
Mingling your myſtic ſports with fickly care,
For Genius ſlumbers here!

True Genius, prompt to mount the ſphere
Of Fancy, thrid pure rapture's maze,
And view her with unſhrinking gaze,

* The Life of this extraordinary youth was lately publiſhed by Mr. Raymond.

Prompt to veil in antique dreſs
What Antientry could ne'er expreſs,
Catch the buſkin's lofty mien,
Or wooe the laughter-loving Queen.
Immortal Boy, thee angels fed
With Poeſy's abſtracted food,
Thy bowl was fill'd from Fancy's fountain-head,
Thy bowl with wond'rous extacies embu'd:
By Heaven's own chymic ſkill refin'd,
Thine was the manner of the mind.

Yet man ingrate thy labours view'd,
Unknown from Dullneſs motley brood!
O! next to him whoſe maſter hand
Could thrill the pang'd nerve of the heart,
Bid the quick tear of Pity ſtart,
Or Terror, ſhudd'ring own his dread command!

Hated reverſe to all divine,
See the matchleſs minſtrel pine,
See the blooming wonder die,
Indignant death in his diſtracted eye!
What curſes future æras, yet unborn,
Shall laviſh on the wretch's head
Who ſaw the tears fond Nature's darling ſhed
Yet in his boſom ſtruck an aggravating thorn!
Barbarian Britain! could the choiceſt gem
Of Merit's radiant diadem
Sink in thy gloom, and waſte its glorious glow!
Averſe to bid neglected genius live,
Say, ſhalt thou ſhare the fame a Chatterton can give?

Had he but gain'd his manhood's mighty prime,
Bright as the ſun, and as the ſun ſublime,
His ſoaring ſoul had borne the awful wand
Of magic power, and o'er the fairy land
Of Fancy ſhed a new poetic race,
Lending creation to his favor'd place.
But oh! the dying ſounds decay,
Ah! they fade away,
Melting, melting, melting,
Melting from the ear of day,
Deſpair aſſumes the Muſe's lyre,
Damps each ſoftly-ſinking fire,
Preſſes the fury ſpirit down below,
And tells his ſtubborn ſoul the bitter tale of woe.

At laſt, ſuperior to her chain,
He flies o'er Madneſs' wild domain,
Deſpiſ'd and dejected—he faints and he ſighs!
Too rigorous Heav'n!—how ghaſtly his eyes!
Thus I triumph o'er all—lo! a Chatterton dies!
Spare, oh! ſpare, Almighty Pow'r!
His frenzy'd paſſion, and his laſt black hour;
Spare his mortal portion, ſpare!
Think upon his caſe diſtreſt,
And of his ſoul's fine eſſence grant a ſhare
To ſome pure breaſt!

Long did he brave Unkindneſs' gorgon eye,
Fell Famine's meagre lip, and Scorn's poluted breath;
He look'd to find a friend—he found no friend but Death!
He never look'd on high,
Or THOU hadſt been his friend,
Deſpair had turn'd his ſight below,
Deſpair had fix'd his home of woe,
Raſhly rebellious fell the fatal blow,
God of Mercy! ſpare his end!
Perchance (to mortal audience ſtill unknown)
In agony's keen parting groan,
No brother near to wreſt his hand,
No ſire to catch his laſt command,
No mother's mournful care, to dreſs his bier,
No ſiſter's tender, tender tear,
In hope's æthereal light he ſaw THEE ſhine,
And father, mother, brother, ſiſter, all combine—
In the full pity of thy op'ning Heav'n,
His foibles and his faults forgiv'n.
Sweeteſt Child of Poeſye,
May this meet thy ſoul on high,
Clear thy memory of this world,
And ſhew thy flag of future fame unfurl'd.

VERSES

ADDRESSED TO MRS. HOLCOMBE, OF MATLOCK, ON HER ELEGANT VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF FOP, A FAVOURITE SPANIEL OF THE EARL OF MOIRA'S: WRITTEN AT DONNINGTON PARK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1802, BY JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

"*Aimez mois, aimez mon chien.*"

WHAT honour to FOP, while we grieve at his doom,
That you with ſuch laurels have deckt out his tomb!
There's no human ſop but would die at your feet,
Could he from your Muſe ſuch a compliment meet.
But the ſops of our race are a peſt and offence
To women of worth, education, and ſenſe;
To friendſhip or love ſeldom known to be true,
Regard for themſelves their ſole paſſion and view;
Then till thoſe fine puppies can better behave,
To the dogs let them go, and a leſſon receive.

How diff'rent their nature from Fop that is dead,
By his maſter humane ſo long cheriſh'd and fed;
With cordial affection from his youth he was rear'd,
And fifteen full years this companion endear'd,
Who never betray'd or diſgrac'd his Lord's favour
By any ungrateful or ſurly behaviour.

We

We all can remember the dear happy days
(Which ev'ry one knows who at Donington ſtays)
When Fop grew impatient, and long'd for a walk,
And bark'd, and look'd up, as if wiſhing to talk,
Would liſten with pleaſure to hear his Lord ſpeak,
And look'd ſo delighted his notice to take,
When affably ſmiling, his ears he would pat,
And ſay, "My good Fop, go and bring me my hat;"
Nay more, like a footman would ſtrut and look vain,
When call'd on to fetch both his gloves and his cane;
And theſe he'd ſelect if an hundred were there,
We've ſeen it ourſelves, and the truth we can ſwear.
Sagacious by inſtinct, with duty inſpir'd,
Fop inſtantly brought what his maſter deſir'd,
Then he'd follow his footſteps, or ſcamper before him,
And oft turn back to look and adore him.
Or if his kind maſter ſhould happen to ſay,
"O no, my good Fop, you can't ramble to-day,"
He'd lie down obedient, and never keep whining,
Tho' he at the heart might be ſecretly pining:
But if his lov'd Lord was by abſence de-lay'd,
Poor Fop his impatience and ſorrow betray'd,
Wou'd watch at the door, with ſolicitude mourn,
And ſcarcely taſte food 'till his maſter's re-turn,
Then how he'd revive, and exulting rejoice
At his welcome approach, and the ſound of his voice!
Wou'd leap up tranſported, as if he wou'd eat him,
So kindly his Lordſhip wou'd fondle and treat him.
And he to the wars once attended his maſter,
To watch and protect him 'gainſt ev'ry diſ-aſter,
And had we there loſt Britain's glory and pride,
Poor Fop wou'd have periſh'd, I'm ſure, by his ſide.
Thus Argus, we read of in claſſical ſtory,
Whoſe maſter, like Fop's, was the offſpring of glory,
As lov'd and rever'd for his wiſdom and fame,
The wreath of Bellona and Pallas to claim,
No ſooner his long abſent maſter he ſpied,
Than he yell'd with delight, and in extacy died.
So Fop now, like Argus, ſhall be as re-nown'd
In fame, and the hearts of humanity found
With a hero as good as Ulyſſes the great
His loſs to bemoan, and affection relate.
And whilſt you the ſubject ſo ſweetly re-hearſe,
He muſt be immortal when ſinging your verſe;
While Hamilton's* pencil his image ſhall give
At the feet of his maſter, for ages to live.

TO THE MEMORY OF FOP, A FAVOURITE SPANIEL OF THE EARL OF MOIRA'S, AT DONINGTON PARK.

BENEATH this venerable ſylvan ſhade
A fond and faithful favourite dog is laid;
Near the kind manſion where he breath'd his laſt,
His maſter thus records his ſervice paſt.
The ſacred tree ſhall friendſhip's tribute bear,
O! may the world ſuch pure attachment ſhare.
Nor need Humanity a ſcruple raiſe
To this inſcription, rear'd to Nature's praiſe,
For Fop's fidelity was ſure deſign'd
To prove a moral leſſon to mankind.

SERENADE.

BY C. F. BUSBY.

BREATHE ſoft, my lyre—in gentle ſtrains
Recount a lover's anxious fears;
Let Hope's Elyſium ſoothe his pains,
And tell him that Elvira hears—

How fond, how true he loves her ſtill;
How fiercely glows the flame divine;
Let not her heart from love rebel,
But fondly beat, and anſwer mine!

ON A FLY IN WINTER.

BY JOHN PENEVARNE, ESQ.

POOR feeble wand'rer, driven by the blaſt
Of piercing north-wind o'er yon field of ſnow,
(To thee a deſert, dreary, wild, and vaſt)
That ſeek'ſt my hearth with weaken'd ſteps and ſlow;

Shall churliſh man then drive thee forth again,
Or cruſh with hard inhoſpitable hand
Thy fragile form? No—Pity ſhall reſtrain,
And wretched he who can her call with-ſtand!

Now drooping hangs thy ſilver-ſilken wing,
Which erſt has borne thee through the fields of air,
No longer now that teizing giddy thing,
Which came, erewhile, a bold intruder here.

* Alluding to two capital portraits of the Earl of Moira, executed by Mr. Hamilton, of Dublin, in which Fop is drawn to the life.

Where's

Where's now thy veſt of azure, green, and gold?
The blaſting winds thy rainbow-dyes deface,
And doom'd to die, with hunger pinch'd, and cold,
The feeble remnant of thy num'rous race.

What tho' the genial heat awhile prevails,
Awhile retards the fate thou canſt not ſhun,
To lengthen out thy ſpan, ah! what avails
The weaken'd radiance of a winter's ſun?

Thus the gay courtier, for a paſſing while,
All joyous ſails on Pleaſure's downy wing,
Baſks in the ſun-ſhine of a monarch's ſmile,
An idle, flutt'ring, tinſell'd, giddy thing.

The deſpot frowns, and ſoon from native home,
From wife and children, ever dear, he goes,
Condemn'd for life a baniſh'd man, to roam
Thro' wilds Siberian, hid in endleſs ſnows.

There clad in robes of never-varying white,
Sits Horror brooding o'er the dreary waſte,
And Silence, ne'er diſturb'd, ſave when at night
The howl of wolves rides dreadful on the blaſt.

In vain th' unhappy exile heaves the ſigh,
Hope never comes thoſe ſavage wilds to cheer,
But Grief and Solitude are ever nigh,
And Melancholy, nurſe of comfortleſs Deſpair.

But ſhort his date—for life's now ebbing faſt,
Amidſt the arctic Winter's drear domain,
Where Sorrow, keener than the northern blaſt,
Lays him a corſe along the frozen plain.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

TEA-URNS.

TEA-URNS paſs for a modern and a Britiſh invention: their application only is new. I have ſeen among the finds at Pompeii, preſerved in the Muſeum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the inſertion of red-hot iron, in which water was thus kept boiling. The whole apparatus in form and ſtructure cloſely reſembles our own utenſils. Hero, in his Pneumatica deſcribes this machine by the name *anthepſa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roſcius Amerinus as of Corinthian origin. The Chineſe have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he deſcribes a kettle on the fire.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

The claim of Dymocke of Scrivelby to the office of champion, though allowed at the coronation of Richard the Second, appears to have been diſputed again at the coronation of Henry the Fourth, as appears from the following paſſage in Holinſhed:

"Thomas Dimocke, in right of his mother, Margaret Dimocke, by reaſon of the tenure of his manor of Scrivelbie, claimed to be the king's champion at his coronation, and had his ſuite granted; notwithſtanding a claime exhibited by Baldwin Freviſt, demanding that office by reaſon of his caſtle of Tamworth, in Warwickſhire. The ſaid Dimocke had for his fees one of the beſt courſers in the king's ſtable, with the king's ſaddle and all the trappers and harneſſe appertaining to the ſame horſe or courſer: he had likewiſe one of the beſt armors that was in the king's armorie for his own bodie, with all that belonged wholle thereunto."

THE DUNMOW BACON.

This whimſical inſtitution, it ſhould ſeem, was not peculiar to Dunmow. There was the ſame in Bretagne:—"A l'abbaie Sainct Melaine, près Rennes, y a plus de ſix cens ans ſont, un coſté de lard encore tout frais et ordonné aux premiers, qui par an et jour enſemble mariez ont veſcu ſan debat, grondement, et ſans s'en repentir."—Contes d'Entrap. t. ii. p. 161.

TOLEDO.

From the Earl of Strathmore and Mr. Pitt's obſervations on Spain and Portugal, 1760, it appears that the Roman antiquities at Toledo are rather *traces* than *remains*. A theatre, a circus, and an aqueduct, are all. The area of the circus was the Mooriſh burying-place; and the Holy Inquiſition built it in a place where half a century ago the Jews, who fell under its greateſt cenſure, were burnt.

THE EPITAPH.

The firſt epitaphs among the Kings of France were thoſe of Pepin and Charlemagne. On the tomb of the former was

"Cy git Pepin, le pere de Charlemagne."

Among what Frenchmen rank as their beſt epitaphs, is that for le Marechal du Muy, who died in 1775.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO.

The Marrow of Complements (Lond. 1654) contains the following ſong in praiſe of tobacco:—

Much meat doth gluttony procure
To feed men fat like ſwine;
But he's a frugal man indeed
That with a leaf can dine.
He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers ends to wipe,
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roaſt-meat in a pipe.

THE BOAR'S HEAD.

The following is from a manuſcript of the well-known Anthony Wood, dated 1660:—

"There is a cuſtom at Queen's College, Oxford, to ſerve up every year a boar's head provided by the manciple againſt Chriſtmas-day. The boar's head being boyled or roaſted, is laid in a great charger covered with a garland of bays or laurel, as broad at bottom as the brims of the charger. When the firſt courſe is ſerved up in the refectory, on Chriſtmas-day, in the ſaid college, the manciple brings the ſaid boar's head from the kitchen up to the high table, accompanied with one of the tabarders, who lays his hand on the charger. The tabarder then ſings a ſong, and when he comes to the chorus, all the ſcholars that are in the refectory join together and ſing it:—

The Boar's head in hand bear I,
Bedeck'd with bays and roſemary,
And I pray you Maſters merry be
Quotquot eſtis in convivio.

CHORUS.

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

The Boar's head, as I underſtand,
Is the braveſt diſh in all the land,
Being thus bedeck'd with a gay garland;
Let us ſervire convivio.

CHORUS.

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

Our ſteward has provided this
In honour of the King of Bliſs,
Which on this day to be ſerved is
In reginenſi atrio.

CHORUS.

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

CARABINEERS.

Carabineers firſt appeared in France at the memorable battle of Ivry, 1590, where Count Egmont brought 400 to the aid of the League. Their novelty and the promptitude of their movements rendered them formidable to the royaliſts.—See Wraxall, vol. iii. p. 312.

PILGRIMAGE.

The form of conſecrating a perſon for a pilgrimage, in what are called the middle ages, was as follows:—The pilgrim elect, after confeſſion, lay proſtrate at the altar, while an appropriate maſs was performed. After this he aroſe, and the prieſt conſecrated his ſcrip and ſtaff. The former of theſe he next ſprinkled with holy water, and hung around the pilgrim's neck, accompanying the ceremony with certain prayers: the like was alſo done with his ſtaff. The whole concluded with the maſs *de iter agentibus*. To pilgrims going to the Holy Land a garment was delivered, marked with a croſs, both croſs and garment having been previouſly conſecrated.—See the Saliſbury Manual, 1554, fol. lix.

DR. BENTLEY.

During the celebrated controverſy betwixt Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley, on the ſubject of the Epiſtles of Phalaris, ſome Cambridge wags made the following pun: They exhibited in a print Phalaris's guards thruſting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, and this label iſſuing from the Doctor's mouth, "I had much rather be roaſted than *boyl'd!*"

CANNON.

The following paſſage in Fabian's Chronicle, under the year 1268, ſeems to indicate the uſe of cannon at an earlier period than we are generally aware of:—

"Then upon three weekes after Eaſter the kyng came to Ham, three myles from London, and was lodged hymſelfe in the abbaye of whyte monkes of Stratforde: whyther came unto hym the legate ſoon after, and was lodgid alſo in the ſame abbay, where for ſtreyghtnes of lodgyng his horſes and mules were ſette wythin the cloſter of the ſayd abbay. Then the kynge's hoſte made dayly aſſautes upon the cytye, *and gunnes and other ordynaunces was ſhot into the cytye*, whyche lytell or nothynge hurt the towne, yt was ſo ſtrongly fortyfyed."

PAINTING.

How ſoon likeneſſes were taken would be worth enquiry. It is told of Andreas de Orgagna, a Florentine, who died aged ſixty years, in 1389, and was buried in Florence, that "He painted the Judgment, where he placed in hell moſt of his foes that had moleſted him, and among the reſt a ſcrivener, whoſe name was Cecco de Aſcoli, and knowne for a notable knave in his profeſſion, and a conjuror beſide, who had many ways moleſted him.

He

He was by children and boys diſcerned to be the ſame man, ſo well had he expreſſed him to the life."—See Peacham's Complete Gentleman, Lond. 1622, p. 131.

The following letter, written in the beginning of the year 1657, by Major-General Jones, commanding in the army of the Parliament, to the Lieutenant of Beaumaris caſtle, in Angleſea, is, on the whole, a curious document. It exhibits the temper of the people then in power, with reſpect to a petty offence; and it ſhews the great attention which was paid to perſons, even in obſcure ſituations in life, who were of their own party:

"CAPTAYNE WRAY,

"I had no time by the laſt poſt to write unto you as touching the two men you mentioned to bee continued in priſon for ſtealing the lead of the caſtle. I have adviſed with the Advocate-General, and he tells me they cannot be tried by martial law without being ſent upp hither with witneſſes, ſoe that the way to proceed againſt them is putting them out of the liſt, and then cauſe them to be indicted and proceeded againſt at the ſeſſions, and likewiſe thoſe that bought the lead of them. But if you conceive them to be penitent, and there is any hope of their reducement to a civil life, you may lett them return to their dutie and continue in the liſt upon their good behaviour, and forbear further proceedings againſt them. This I leave to your diſcretion. I intend to allowe Edward Gregorie, for his encouragement to continue in the garriſon, ten pounds per annum, to be paid him now in May; which I entreat you to pay him. I underſtand likewiſe that there be ſome fewe people in your towne that meet often together *to ſeek the Lord*, and to improve each other in the knowledge, and fear, and worſhip of God. I would have you to pay them fiftie ſhillings to bee by them at their meeting diſtributed as they ſhall judge fitt, either for the relief of their poor or otherwiſe as ſhall be moſt conducable to the advancement of that good practice. I would have you likewiſe to pay to the hand of Cornett Jeffrey Pavry, who dwells near Pwllheli, in Caernarvonſhire, five pounds, which is to be diſtributed by him, and thoſe that walk in the fellowſhip of the Goſpel in that countie, in ſuch a way as may be moſt for the encouragement of their poor or otherwiſe; and twentie pounds more I would have you to pay unto ſuch perſons as ſhall come for it, and are appointed to receive it by a note under Mr. Morgan Lloyd's hand, which is intended for the poor likewiſe, in other places where there is need. There will be, as I take it, twelve pounds remayning in your hand, beſide the men's pay, which I leave with you till things be better ſettled, or an opportunitie given me to come to viſit the garriſon. I have no more to trouble you,

"Your aſſured friend,

"28 *April*, 1657." "Jo. JONES."

An account of an extraordinary tempeſt of hail in the pariſh of Llawraid, extracted *verbatim* from a manuſcript preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum:—

"Anno 1556. 26. July was ſuch tempeſt of rane and heal-ſtones in the piſh of Llauriad that the like was never ſeene before, biger than tennis balls, and beate downe the corne and brake the ſtrawe all to peeces, that they had no good of the corne, in hope that God would ſend them corne next yeare after, for that yeare they had none: and the ſame day came the lord Lumley, and my lady is wife, the daughter to Henry earl of Arundell, to Whitlington, and the morrow after to the towne of Oſweſtree, and there did make merry all that day, becauſe 2 & 3 of kinge Phillip and Mary."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ONE of the moſt important papers lately read to this learned body contains an account of a ſmall lobe of the human proſtate gland, which has not before been taken notice of by anatomiſts, by EVERARD HOME, Eſq.

The author was led to the diſcovery from conſidering that the proſtate gland is liable, in the latter periods of life, to enlarge; and when it does ſo there is frequently a nipple-like projection which riſes up and forms tumours of very different ſizes in the cavity of the bladder. In examining the proſtate gland of an elderly perſon who had died in conſequence of this part having been diſeaſed, the nipple-like proceſs was found very promi-

nent

nent, and a bridle, nearly a quarter of an inch in breadth, extended from the middle line of the tumour to the bulb of the urethra, where it inſenſibly diſappeared. The uſual rounded projection of the *caput gallinaginis* was not viſible: it had waſted away, and the remains were concealed in the fold forming this bridle, which at that part was not thicker than at any other. The ſpace between the tumour in the bladder and the bulb of the urethra was unuſually ſhort, which is the reverſe of what is commonly met with in old men; ſo that this bridle appeared to have drawn the bulb towards the tumour, and ſhortened the membranous part of the canal.

This unuſual appearance led Mr. Home to examine the proſtate gland in its natural ſtate, in order to aſcertain whether there is any part ſufficiently detached to move independently of the reſt of the gland. The reſult of an accurate diſſection was the diſcovery of a ſmall rounded ſubſtance ſo much detached that it ſeemed a diſtinct gland, and ſo nearly reſembling Cowper's glands in ſize and ſhape, that it appeared to be a gland of that kind. It could not, however, be ſatisfactorily ſeparated from the proſtate gland, nor could any diſtinct duct be found leading into the bladder. Other diſſections, though not producing preciſely the ſame appearances, led to the concluſion that this was a lobe of the proſtate gland, the middle of which had a rounded form, united to the gland at the baſe next the bladder, but rendered a ſeparate lobe by two fiſſures on its oppoſite ſurface. Its ducts paſſed directly through the coats of the bladder, on which it lay, and opened immediately behind the verumontanum. By means of this lobe a circular aperture is formed in the proſtate gland, which gives paſſage to the *vaſa deferentia*.

This new anatomical fact, it is ſuppoſed by Mr. Home, will enable us to underſtand the nature of a diſeaſe which it was not poſſible we could have a correct idea of, when we were ignorant of the exiſtence of the part in which it takes place. It not only explains the ſituation of the tumour, the want of connection with the body of the gland, and the narrowneſs of its baſe where that is met with, but it ſolves what has ever appeared the greateſt difficulty, viz., how it ſhould protrude into the cavity of the bladder, which ariſes from the hard ſubſtance of the coats of the *vaſa deferentia* being in cloſe contact, and bound down upon this lobe; ſo that from its firſt enlargement it muſt immediately preſs up the inner membrane of the bladder, which can make very little reſiſtance.

This lobe of the proſtate gland, from its ſituation and connection with the *vaſa deferentia*, is liable to many cauſes of ſwelling, which the body of the gland itſelf is free from; for every irritation upon the ſeminal veſſels or their orifices may be communicated to it by continuity of parts: and aged men, from an ignorance of theſe facts, are too often, through imprudence, producing an excitement in thoſe veſſels which the parts are unable to ſupport; and when this is long continued, inflammation becomes the conſequence, which cannot take place to any degree without being communicated to this lobe, and producing an enlargement of it.

Every violent effort which is made to empty the urinary bladder produces an unuſual preſſure againſt this lobe, by which it may be injured. Mr. H. thinks that the diſeaſed ſtate of the lateral parts of the gland, ſo very commonly met with in the latter periods of life, has its origin in this particular lobe, ſince in moſt caſes of a diſeaſed ſtate of the gland this lobe has been enlarged in a greater degree in proportion to its ſize than any other part; and in ſome inſtances the enlargement of it has been very great, while it appeared to be only beginning in the lateral portions

Difficulty in paſſing the urine is a ſymptom which comes on very early in diſeaſes of the proſtate gland, and ariſes entirely from this lobe being increaſed in ſize; ſince any enlargement in the lateral portions of the gland widens the canal inſtead of diminiſhing it, and they do not require much force to ſeparate them; but the leaſt increaſe of this lobe tends to ſhut it up.

The enlargement of this lobe leads medical practitioners into an error reſpecting the nature of the complaint. The orifice of the urinary bladder, which is the loweſt part in the natural ſtate, is raiſed up in proportion to the increaſe of this lobe; ſo that none of the contents below that level can be expelled, although whatever is above it is allowed with more or leſs difficulty to paſs out. In this way the perſon never evacuates more than one-half or one-third of the urine contained in the bladder; but as the water which comes away paſſes in a ſtream, and the quantity voided in twenty-four

ty-four hours is ſufficient, no ſuſpicion is entertained of the cauſe of the frequency and diſtreſs in paſſing it, and the ſymptoms are referred to an irritable ſtate of the coats of the bladder. It is only by drawing off the urine through a catheter that the diſeaſe in this lobe can be aſcertained, as in that way alone the quantity of urine which is retained can be determined. No examination *per anum* can give the ſurgeon any information on this ſubject, ſince the poſterior ſurface of the *vaſa deferentia* only is felt, if the finger ſhould reach ſo far; and yet it is in this way that practitioners in general pretend to judge of the greater or leſs degree of the diſeaſe, although that portion of the gland which forms the moſt important part of the complaint is wholly out of their reach.

The leaſt projection of this lobe into the bladder ſtretches the internal membrane of that viſcus which paſſes over it, keeps it in a ſtate of irritation, and makes it liable to be graſped by the action of the ſphincter muſcle in expelling the laſt drops of urine, ſo as to give the patient excruciating pain. When it is more enlarged, the ſymptoms go off.

From theſe obſervations it appears that this ſmall lobe of the proſtate gland, which has been overlooked, is, from the ſituation and circumſtances in which it is placed, more liable to become diſeaſed than any other part of the gland, and produces ſymptoms of danger and diſtreſs peculiar to itſelf, which have been hitherto ſuppoſed to ariſe from the body of the gland becoming enlarged.

The laſt Croonian Lecture delivered to the Royal Society was on the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muſcles of Fiſhes, by Anthony Carlisle, Eſq. The muſcles of fiſhes are of a very different conſtruction from thoſe of the other natural claſſes. The medium in which theſe animals reſide, the form of their bodies, and the inſtruments employed for their progreſſive motion, give them a character peculiarly diſtinct from the reſt of the creation. The frame-work of bones or cartilages is ſimple; the limbs are not formed for complicated motions; and the proportion of muſcular fleſh is remarkably large. The muſcles of fiſhes have no tendinous chords, their inſertions being always fleſhy. There are, however, ſemi-tranſparent pearly tendons placed between the plates of the muſcles, which give origin to a ſeries of ſhort muſcular fibres paſſing nearly at right-angles between the ſurfaces of the adjoining plates.

The motion of a round-ſhaped fiſh, independent of its fins, is ſimple; and as it is chiefly effected by the lateral flexure of the ſpine and tail, upon which the great maſs of its muſcular fleſh is employed, whilſt the fins are moved by ſmall muſcles, and thoſe, from their poſition, comparatively but of little power.

Mr. C. firſt deſcribes the fins, the purpoſes to which they are employed, and the muſcles attached to them; and then, in order to aſcertain the effect of the fins on the motions of fiſhes, he performed a variety of experiments. A number of living dace, of an equal ſize, were put into a large veſſel of water. The pectoral fins of one of theſe were cut off, and it was replaced with the others; its progreſſive motions were not at all impeded, but the head inclined downwards, and when it attempted to aſcend, the effort was accompliſhed with difficulty.

The pectoral and abdominal fins were then removed from a ſecond fiſh. It remained at the bottom of the veſſel, and could not be made to aſcend. Its progreſſive motion was not perceptibly more ſlow; but when the tail acted, the body ſhewed a tendency to roll; and the ſingle fins were widely expanded, as if to counteract this effect.

From a third fiſh the ſingle fins were taken off, which produced a tendency to turn round, and the pectoral fins were kept conſtantly extended to obviate that motion.

From a fourth fiſh the pectoral and abdominal fins were cut off on one ſide, and it immediately loſt the power of keeping its back upwards. The ſingle fins were expanded; but the fiſh ſwam obliquely on its ſide, with the remaining pectoral and abdominal fins downwards.

From a fifth fiſh all the fins were removed. Its back was kept in a vertical poſition, whilſt at reſt, by the expanſion of the tail; but it rolled half round at every attempt to move.

From a ſixth fiſh the tail was cut off cloſe to the body. Its progreſſive motion was conſiderably impeded, and the flexions of the ſpine were much increaſed during the endeavour to advance; but neither the pectoral nor abdominal fins ſeemed to be more actively employed.

From a ſeventh fiſh all the fins and the tail were removed. It remained almoſt without motion, floating near the ſurface of the water, with its belly upward.

Theſe

Theſe experiments were repeated on the roach, the gudgeon, and the minnow, with ſimilar reſults.

The muſcles of fiſhes differ materially in their texture from thoſe of other animals. They are apparently more homogeneous, their fibres are not ſo much faſciculated, but run more parallel to each other, and are always comparatively ſhorter. With regard to the mechanical arrangement and phyſiology of the lateral muſcles of the body of fiſhes, Mr. Carliſle obſerves, that what have been denominated *couches muſculaires*, or *muſcles laterals*, he will call *ſeries*: theſe ſeries are compoſed of thin maſſes of muſcle, or, as they are commonly called, *flakes*, which are thicker upon the outward edges, and become wedge-ſhaped towards their interior attachments. Each ſeries is ſeparated from the next adjoining by a membraneous partition, which is moſt apparent between the vertebral and abdominal ſeries.

After conſidering the ſeveral ſeries, as the dorſal, vertebral, abdominal, and ventral, Mr. C. obſerves, that the coats of the blood-veſſels are of a delicate texture, and eaſily ruptured. In order, therefore, to ſecure them from being injured by the violent and ſudden actions of the muſcles, the principal trunks both of the arteries and veins are incloſed in oſſeous canals, formed by the baſes of the ſuperior and inferior ſpinous proceſſes, and that their firſt ramifications lie within grooves in the ſpines. As they paſs out to ſupply the muſcles, their branches are immediately ſubdivided; ſo that a conſiderable veſſel ſoon becomes extremely minute.

The next obſervation relates to the velocity of fiſhes, which, being but little leſs than that of the flight of the ſwifteſt birds, is very remarkable, conſidering the denſity of the medium in which they ſwim. And although the large proportion of muſcles, and their advantageous application, may partly account for the phenomenon, yet the power would be inadequate to the effect, if it were not ſuddenly enforced, as is evident from the ſlow progreſs of eels, and ſuch fiſhes as are incapable, from their length and flexibility, of giving a ſudden lateral ſtroke.

The quickneſs and force of the action in the muſcles of fiſhes are counterpoiſed by the ſhort duration of their powers. Thoſe accuſtomed to the diverſion of angling are aware how ſpeedily the ſtrength of a fiſh is exhauſted; for if, when hooked, it be kept in conſtant action, it ſoon loſes even the ability to preſerve its balance, and turns upon its ſide, fatigued and incapable of motion. This has been attributed to drowning, in conſequence of the mouth being cloſed upon the hook; but the ſame effects take place when the hook is faſtened to the ſide or tail. This proſtration of ſtrength may depend partly on fear, and partly on interrupted reſpiration. The ſhortneſs of the muſcular fibres, and the multiplied ramifications of the blood-veſſels, are probably peculiar adaptations for the purpoſe of gaining velocity of action, which ſeems to be invariably connected with a very limited duration of it. Such examples form an obvious contraſt with the muſcular ſtructure of ſlow-moving animals, and with thoſe partial arrangements where unuſual continuance of action is concomitant.

Mr. C. mentions an inſtance of the cylindrical arteries ſupplying ſlow-moving muſcles, which are capable of long-continued action. It is in the muſcles which act upon the feet and toes of many birds, and ſeems to be an adaptation for the long exertion of theſe muſcles while they ſleep, and alſo when they alternately retract one foot under the feathers to preſerve it from the effects of cold.

The muſcles of the human body which perform the moſt ſudden actions have their maſſes of fibres ſubdivided by tranſverſe tendons, or are arranged in a penniform direction. The ſemi-tendinoſus and ſemi-membranoſus of the thigh are thus conſtructed; the former having its fleſhy belly divided by a narrow faſcia, and the fibres of the latter being ranged in a half-penniform manner. The *recti abdominis* are alſo divided into ſhort maſſes by tranſverſe tendons; and all theſe muſcles are conjointly employed in the action of leaping.

Perhaps theſe obſervations may indicate the reaſon for that diverſity in the length of various muſcles which act together: thus the organs of velocity are joined with thoſe of power, and mutually co-operate to produce a ſimultaneous effect.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DAVID HARDIE'S, (ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER,) *for Improvements of a Weighing Apparatus.*

THE drawings attached to the ſpecification before us, and to which we refer the reader, exhibit, 1. The manner of delineating certain ſcales, on the ſcale-board appropriated for weights, for the purpoſe of pointing out on mere inſpection the total gravity of the weights placed upon theſe ſcales by means of menſuration. — 2. An elevation of the ſcale-board for the weights when fixed to the ground by means of a bolt placed a little below the level of the floor, and running through a ſtaple in the centre of the bottom of the ſcale-board.—3. A perſpective view of the apparatus without the ſcale-board.—4. The ſcale-board for the goods when fixed to the ground by two united claws placed a little below the level of the floor, and holding two projecting pieces attached to two ſides of the board.

From theſe and other drawings the mechanic will readily underſtand the nature of Mr. Hardie's invention. The ſcales which determine the total weight on the board, as well as the ſhape of the weights, are modified according to the various caſes to which they are applied. The board for the weights, capable of weighing a ton, is about 38 inches by 32, on which are delineated two ſcales, one of larger diviſions for the half-hundred weights, and the other of ſmaller diviſions for the pound weights. The larger weights are placed on their particular ſcale, beginning on the left, and proceeding to the right, and ſo on with each row. The firſt hundred weight covers a blank ſquare, the ſecond a ſquare marked 1, the third that marked 2, and ſo on. The pound weights are placed on their particular ſcale, beginning on the left, and proceeding to the right.

There is no ſcale for quarter-weights, being at moſt only two in number, namely, a half-hundred weight, and a quarter-hundred weight, of which the total is evident on inſpection. The totals of the hundreds and pounds are indicated by the numbers next the weights reſpectively on the right-hand. Hence it follows that the amounts of the weights on the board in hundreds, quarters, and pounds, are accurately known by mere inſpection; and that the book-keeper has it in his power, with a glance, to diſcover whether the weighers call the proper weight. The greateſt individual weight for the purpoſe of being portable is a half-hundred. When a very light package is to be weighed with a board adapted for one much greater, a hook-and-eye are to be uſed at each of the two cords ſuſpending the board for the weights, in order to ſhorten them, and prevent the board from leaning to one ſide. Where a chain inſtead of a rope is uſed, one of its links might ſerve as an eye to the hook.

In conſequence of exhibiting the amount of the weights on the board, by means of a ſcale, with mathematical preciſion, the patent weighing-apparatus obviates the numerous errors of the common mode of weighing, ariſing in the proceſs of counting the larger weights, and adding the ſums of the ſmaller weights to determine the amount; and at the ſame time performs the operations with much greater diſpatch, as will appear from the following particulars.

With reſpect to the number of the ſmaller weights, the common mode is ſubject to a choice of evils. If they were more numerous, they would require more time in finding the amount, and alſo be more liable to error in the addition; but by being only five in number, namely, a one pound weight, a two pound weight, a four pound weight, a ſeven pound weight, and a fourteen pound weight, they occaſion a waſte of time in producing the quantity required. For inſtance, if a one pound weight, a two pound weight, and a four pound weight, were laid on the board, and ſhould prove one pound ſhort of the weight, this additional pound could only be obtained by the complicated mode of placing on the board a ſeven pound weight, and removing the two pound weight and the four pound weight; whereas the patent apparatus, by admitting into uſe a multiplicity of the ſmaller weights without being liable to error, could in ſuch caſe produce the proper weight in leſs time by the ſimple operation of placing an additional pound weight on the board; while the waſte of time ariſing from the extraordinary agitation of the beam occaſioned by placing a ſeven pound weight on the board, and removing the two pound weight and the four pound weight, would be prevented. A ſtill farther loſs of time

is

is incurred through the operation of counting the larger, and adding the ſums of the ſmaller weights, which is an evil entirely obviated by the ſcales of the patent weighing-apparatus, ſhewing the total weight on mere inſpection.

MR. MARTIN CAWOOD'S, (LEEDS,) *for an Improvement in the Manufacturing of Metallic Cocks for conveying and ſtopping of Liquids.*

This invention is thus ſet forth. Inſtead of caſting the cocks of braſs, which is the uſual practice, Mr. C. caſts them of iron, and faces, plates, buſhes, or covers them with braſs or bell-metal, or ſuch like metal, or compoſition of metals, thoſe parts of the piſton and cylinder which come in contact with each other when the cock is in uſe. This facing is to be faſtened on by cementing, tinning, ſoldering, or brazing; and the piſton and cylinders are fitted with each other in the uſual way.

Obſervations.—The common compoſition for braſs cocks (a mixture of copper and lead,) is found to be unfit to reſiſt the extremes of heated ſteam and a cold froſty atmoſphere; but cocks plated in the manner here propoſed, viz., with good ſoft iron, are found to ſtand better than any other metal the extremes of heat and cold. Hence ſteam-cylinders and hot-water pumps for engines are now made wholly of that metal. The metal alſo with which the piſton and cylinder of theſe cocks are plated, being of ſmall weight, it may be made of ſuch ſuperior quality, that the objections made againſt common cock-metal cannot apply to this mixture.

Common cocks, when out of repair, are in general ſold as old metal; for when they are ground two or three times, the hole in the piſton is ſo low in the cylinder, that it will not admit a ſufficient quantity of fluid equal to the bore of the cock; but in theſe plated cocks, when the piſton is worn too low, the piſton or cylinder can be plated at a trifling expence, and the cocks rendered as good as new. This in large cocks, for which this invention is more eſpecially adapted, will be a very great ſaving.

The patentee aſſerts, that cocks of all calibres, from a quarter of an inch upwards, made to fix on all kinds of iron, copper, or lead pipes, with flanges or tinned tails, may be had at his manufactory at half the price of the common braſs cocks of equal bore.

MR. TROTTER'S, (SOHO-SQUARE,) *for a Rotary Engine for applying the Powers of Fluids as firſt Movers.*

This engine conſiſts, 1. Of a circular piece called an outer barrel; 2. A circular piece called an inner barrel; 3. A circular piece called the eccentric; 4. A piece called the ſweep, which ſhuts completely acroſs the ſpace between the outer and inner barrels, ſo as to intercept the communication in that part; 5. Caps or covers at each end of the ſaid pieces, which cloſe the ſpace between the two barrels, and ſerve, by grooves or other fittings, to keep the other parts in their reſpective places.

The ſituations and motions of the parts are thus deſcribed. 1. The barrels are concentric.—2. The ſweep is capable of moving or revolving through the ſpace between the barrels. It may be either ſeparate from the barrels, or it may be fixed to either or both of them. It is ſo well fitted or fixed, that no fluid, or a very trifling quantity, ſhall paſs through the places of its appoſition or junction with the barrels and caps.—3. The eccentric is of ſuch a diameter, and ſo wrought, that its concave and convex ſurfaces ſhall touch the inner and outer barrels, and that the places of contact ſhall not admit any fluid to paſs between the eccentric and each barrel. The eccentric is capable of rotation in its own plane or periphery, but not otherwiſe with relation to the caps; and it has a long perforation through which the ſweep is put, conſequently the ſweep and the eccentric will always move together.

It may be pointed out as diſtinguiſhing characters of the ſaid engine, that whenever the ſweep is moved, the ſpace which is comprehended between the barrels and the eccentric, and the poſterior or hinder ſurface of the ſweep, will be continually enlarged; and that the ſpace which is in like manner comprehended between the barrels and the eccentric, and the anterior or fore ſurface of the ſweep, will be continually diminiſhed; excepting that ſoon after the ſweep has paſſed at or near the places of contact between the eccentric and the outer barrels, the poſterior ſpace will be ſuddenly diminiſhed by the ſeparation of all that portion thereof which was comprehended between the eccentric and the outer barrel, in conſequence or by reaſon of the ſaid place of contact having come to be behind the ſweep. And alſo, that ſoon after

after the ſweep has paſſed at or near the place of contact between the eccentric and the inner barrel, the poſterior ſpace will be ſuddenly diminiſhed by the ſeparation of all that portion thereof which was comprehended between the eccentric and the inner barrel, in conſequence or by reaſon of the ſaid place of contact having come to be behind the ſweep; and the ſaid portions ſo ſeparated will in each caſe reſpectively become portions of the anterior ſpaces, in conſequence or by reaſon of the interval or diſtance which will at the ſame time be formed or made between the eccentric and the barrel immediately before the ſweep. Whence it is manifeſt, that if any fluid be forced by gravity, elaſticity, or otherwiſe, through one or more apertures from without into the ſpace on one ſide of the ſweep, that preſſure will carry the ſweep forward and the eccentric along with it, together with ſuch barrel or barrels as by the conſtruction as aforeſaid ſhall or may be fixed to the ſweep; and moreover, if there be any one or more apertures communicating from the oppoſite ſide of the ſweep, in order to allow the ſaid fluid to eſcape, or be carried off, or condenſed, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, all ſuch portions of the ſaid fluid as by the changes of ſituation of the ſweep hereinbefore deſcribed ſhall be ſeparated from occupying part of the ſpace behind the ſweep, and ſhall come to occupy part of the ſpace before the ſame, will in fact ſo eſcape, or be carried off, or condenſed, or diſpoſed of, and the rotary motion of the engine will be kept up, and may be applied as a firſt mover to other works, ſo long as a due ſupply of the ſaid fluid ſhall be afforded.

This engine is intended to be connected with other works, in order to drive the ſame as a firſt mover, ſo as to work mills, veſſels, &c., or deepen harbours, giving motion to carriages, &c. When it is employed to raiſe or give motion to any fluid, the effects produced will be the ſame as thoſe of pumps, fire-engines, forge-bellows, ventilators, &c.

The patentee prefers circular barrels; but other figures, as the fruſtrums of cones, &c., may be made uſe of. He likewiſe adds, that the materials muſt be taken according to the intended uſes, and the judgment of the engineer, who may uſe metal, wood, paper, leather, glaſs, pottery, or any other fit ſubſtance.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted,* FREE *of* EXPENCE.

ARCHITECTURE.

SPECIMENS of Continental Architecture; by Robert Smirke, Jun. F.R.S. Part I. 1l. 10s. to be continued in four parts.

Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, repreſented and illuſtrated in a ſeries of plans, elevations, views, &c. of various ancient edifices, with hiſtorical and deſcriptive accounts of each, by John Britton, medium 4to. 52s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The exemplary Life of the pious Lady Guion; tranſlated from her own account in the original French, by J. D. Brooks. 7s.

A Sketch of the profeſſional Life and Character of John Clark, M. D.; by J. R. Fenwick, M.D. 8vo. 2s.

An Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, L.L.D.; by Sir W. Forbes, Bart. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. royal 5l. 5s.

Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch; with Anecdotes of ſeveral moſt eminent Perſons of the preſent Age, and the Hiſtory of the Stage during the Years ſhe performed; compiled from her original Manuſcript, by M. J. Young. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. bds.

Memoirs of the late Rev. Joſeph Warton, D.D.; to which are added a Selection from his Works, and a literary Correſpondence between eminent Perſons, reſerved by him for Publication; by the Rev. John Wool, A.M. 4to. 27s. bds.

DRAMA.

The Theory of Dramatic Repreſentation and Rhetorical Geſture, with Graphic Delineations of the Paſſions and of the Coſtume of the London Theatres, by Henry Siddons, in one large vol. 8vo. 50 plates, one guinea.

Demetrius, the Impoſtor; a tragedy, from the Ruſſian of A. Soumarckove. 2s. 6d.

Catch him who Can; a muſical farce, in two acts, as now performing with much applauſe

plauſe at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; by Theodore Edward Hook. 1s. 6d.

Il Figliuol Prodigo, the Prodigal Son; a ſacred drama, in Italian blank verſe, in five acts; by G. Polidori. 2s. 6d.

The Fall of the Mogul; a tragedy; with other occaſional poems; by the author of Indian Antiquities. 7s.

EDUCATION.

A Sequel to Dr. Mavor's Spelling Book, intended as an Introduction to Dr. Blair's Claſs Books, 2s. 6d. bds.

Leading Strings to Knowledge; or Dame Wife and her Pupils; in progreſſive Leſſons of one, two, three, and four ſyllables; by A. Sommerville. 2s. 6d.

Archai; or the Evenings of Southill; by N. Salmon. 5s.

The young Surveyor's Guide; or a Treatiſe on practical Land Surveying; being a complete introduction to that uſeful art; in ſix parts; by J. Cotes. 5s. fine 6s.

Select Fables; written for the purpoſe of inſtilling into the minds of early youth a true ſenſe of religion and virtue; from the French of M. Florian. 3s.

Violet Vale, or Saturday Night; conſiſting of ſtories for the entertainment of youth; by Mrs. Pilkington. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Account of Prince Edward's Iſland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America; containing a deſcription of its diviſions, ſoil, climate, cultivation, diſcovery, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the country, government, &c. with a Map of the Iſland; by John Stewart, Eſq. 8s. bds.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Thoughts on Trial by Jury in Civil Caſes, with a View to a Reform of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Scotland; in a ſeries of letters. 1s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Obſervations on the Nature, Kinds, Cauſes, and Prevention of Inſanity. By Thomas Arnold, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, &c. corrected and improved, in 2 vols. Price one guinea.

Dr. Willan, on Vaccine Innoculation, 4to. with plates. Price 15s. boards.

Admonitory Hints on the Uſe of Sea Bathing; by J. Peake. 1s. 6d.

Obſervations, &c. on the late epidemic Diſeaſe at Gibraltar; intended to illuſtrate the contagious fevers in general; by S. H. Jackſon, M. D. 5s. bds.

A Letter to Mr. Birch, in Anſwer to his late Pamphlet againſt Vaccination. 1s. 6d.

A Reply to the Anti-Vaccinists; by James Moore. 2s.

MILITARY.

A Vindication of Mr. Windham's Military Plans, with Remarks on the Objections of his Opponents. 3s.

Copy of a Letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Windham, on the ſimplifying and more eaſily arranging the Volunteer Syſtem; by an Inſpecting Field Officer. 1s. 8d.

MISCELLANIES.

Remarks on the Facility of obtaining commercial Credit, or an Expoſure of the various Deceptions by which Credit is procured. 1s. 6d.

The remarkable Caſe of Potter Jackſon, (Formerly Steward of the Echo Sloop of War) giving an Account of the cruel Treatment, he received from Captain Liveſley, (Commander of the Lord Stanly Slave-ſhip) and his chief Mate; by aſſaulting, impriſoning, putting in irons, and cruelly flogging him:

The Miſeries of Human Life, or the Groans of Timothy Teſty and Samuel Senſitive; with a few ſupplementary Sighs from Mrs. Teſty. 6s.

A Preſent for an Apprentice; or a ſure Guide to gain both Eſteem and Eſtate; with Rules for his Conduct to his Maſter and in the World; by a late Lord Mayor of London. To which is added, Advice to a young Man on his Entrance into the World; by I. Watts, D.D.; and Eſſays by Dr. B. Franklin. 2s.

Harmonic Paſtimes; being Cards on the Principles of Muſic; but intended as well for the amuſement of the muſical world in general, as of thoſe who are totally unacquainted with the Science. Invented by T. B. Morgan. 2s.

John Bull's Soliloquies on the late Impeachment. 2s.

Directions for learning to Swim; by attending to which a perſon who has never been in the Water may eſcape being drowned; by James Franklin, L.L.D. 1s.

A Letter to Lord Porcheſter, on the preſent degraded State of the Engliſh Clergy. 1s. 6d.

Chironomia; or a Treatiſe on rhetorical Delivery; by the Rev. Gilbert Auſtin, A. M. 4to. 2l. 2s.

A Letter to Nathaniel Jeffreys, late M. P. for the City of Coventry, on the Subject of his extraordinary Pamphlet, lately publiſhed, entitled "A Review of the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales," &c.

Diamond Cut Diamond; or Obſervations on a Pamphlet entitled "A Review of the Conduct of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales." 3s.

MUSIC.

A Complete Dictionary of Muſic; to which is prefixed a familiar Introduction to the firſt Principles of that Science; by Thomas Buſby, Muſ. Doc. 6s. bds.

NOVELS.

The Three Old Maids; or the Houſe of Penruddock; by Mrs. Bridget Bluemantle. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s. ſewed.

Montbrazil Abbey, or Maternal Trials; a tale. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s ſewed.

POETRY.

The Spirit of the Mountains, with other Poems; by George Taylor, of the Bank of England. Foolſcap 8vo. 5s. bds.

The Poetical Works of William Julius Mickle;

Mickle; including ſeveral original Pieces, with a new Life of the Author; by the Rev. John Sim, A. B. late of St. Alban Hall, Oxford. 5s. bds.

Poetical Recreations; by A. Harriſon, Eſq. 2 vols. 12s.

POLITICS.

A Vindication of the Juſtice and Policy of the late Wars carried on in Indoſtan and the Decaln, by Marquis Welleſley, Governor General, &c. &c. in Conjunction with his Highneſs the Peiſhwah Bagee Rao, Chief of the Mahratta States. 4to. 5s.

A Letter to the Directors of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, in Conſequence of that moſt extraordinary Event, the Recal of Governor-General Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Francis's Speech in the Houſe of Commons, May 28, 1806, againſt the Exemption of Foreign Property in the Funds from the Duty on Income. 1s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, on the Subject of his Conduct upon the Charges made by Mr. Paul againſt the Marquis Wellesley: to which are annexed a faithful Copy of the firſt Letter from the Eaſt India Directors to the Marquis; and alſo a Copy of the Diſpatch propoſed to be ſent to the Marquis from the Eaſt India Directors. 2s. 6d.

The Blazing Comet, or Political Index; pointing out the ſucceſſive changes that have taken place in all the chief miniſterial departments, from the acceſſion of our much beloved Monarch, 1760, down to the preſent time. 2s. 6d. coloured.

The preſent Claims and Complaints of America briefly and fairly conſidered. 2s.

A Diſpaſſionate Inquiry into the beſt Means of National Safety; by J. Bowles, Eſq. 2s. 6d.

The Policy of reducing the Property Tax, and of carrying on the War for the next five Years without any additional Taxes; recommended in a Letter to a noble Earl, by a Friend to the preſent Adminiſtration. 1s. 6d.

Remarks on the Oude Queſtion. 3s. 6d.

The Affairs of Aſia conſidered, in their Effects on the Liberties of Britain, in a Series of Letters, addreſſed to the Marquis Welleſley, late Governor General of India; including a correſpondence with the Government of Bengal under that Nobleman; by Charles Maclean, M. D. 5s.

Proteſt againſt the Deciſion in Weſtminſter-Hall, on the Articles exhibited by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled, againſt Henry Lord Viſcount Melville; with Extracts from the Evidence, as adduced in the Courſe of the Trial. 2s.

Supplement to the Anſwer to the Inquiry into the State of the Nation. 1s.

An Hiſtorical View of the Plans propoſed for the Government of Britiſh India, and Regulations of the Trade to the Eaſt Indies. 4to. 27s. bds.

THEOLOGY.

Short Inquiry into the Proof of Miracles. 6d.

Biſhop Hall's Works, Vol. V. containing Eighteen Sermons, demy 8vo. bds. 8s. royal, 12s.

The Condition and Duties of a tolerated Church; a Sermon preached in Biſhop Strachan's Chapel, Dundee, on Sunday Feb. 9, 1806, at the Conſecration of the Right Rev. D. Sandford, D.D. to the Office of a Biſhop in the Scotch Epiſcopal Church; by the Rev. J. Walker, A. M. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached in the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, Weſtminſter, before the Governors of the benevolent Inſtitution eſtabliſhed for the Purpoſe of delivering poor married Women at their own Habitations, on Sunday March 9, 1806, by G. J. Huntingford, D.D. F.R.S. 1s. 6d.

An Addreſs to the lower Claſs of his Pariſhioners on the Subject of Methodiſm, from the Miniſter of their Pariſh; by the Author of a Letter to a Country Gentleman on the ſame Subject. 1s.

Select Paſſages of the Writings of St. Chryſoſtom, St. Gregory, Nazianzen, and St. Bazil; from the Greek, by H. S. Boyd. 2s. 6d.

A Serious Call to the Chriſtian World, to conſider the preſent State of the Jews; with ſome Thoughts on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. Paul; by the Author of the Battle of Armageddon. 1s.

Scripture illuſtrated by 96 beautiful Wood-Cuts; from new deſigns by W. Craig.

A Sermon preached before the Archdeacon of Bucks, at his Viſitation, held at Stoney Stratford, on Friday May 2, 1806; by the Rev. Thomas Le Meſurier, M. A. 1s.

A Sermon preached at Rochdale, April 13, 1806, occaſioned by the Death of the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, Miniſter of a diſſenting Congregation in that Place; by Thomas Barnes, D. D. 1s. 6d.

Fifty-three Diſcourſes, containing a connected Syſtem of doctrinal and practical Chriſtianity, as profeſſed and maintained by the Church of England; particularly adapted for the Uſe of Families and Country Congregations; by the Rev. E. Blackenbury, A. B. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. bds.

A Sermon preached at the Aſſizes at Dorcheſter, March 14, 1806; by the Rev. J. Williams.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Guide to all the Watering and Seabathing Places, with a Deſcription of the Lakes, &c. &c. 12mo. 13s. boards; or 14s. bound.

A Walk through Leeds; or a Stranger's Guide to every Thing worth Notice in that ancient and populous Town: containing a conciſe but correct deſcription of its churches and public buildings, with an account of the woollen manufacture in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. To which is added, a ſhort deſcription of Temple Newſome, Kickſtall Abbey,

bey, and the Moravian Settlement at Fulneck. With plates. 1s. 6d.

Hiſtory and Survey of London and its Environs; containing every information intereſting, important, and inſtructive, from the foundation to the preſent vaſt extent of the metropolis; by B. Lambert. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 16s. bds. fine 4l. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Belgium Traveller; or Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, in 1804-5. In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to a Miniſter of State. 4 vols. 12mo. 20s.

A Picturesque Tour through Spain; embelliſhed with 22 plates, by Swinbourn. folio. 3l. 13s. 6d. bds.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Catch Him Who can," a Muſical Farce in Two Acts, performed at the Theatre-Royal Haymarket; written by Theodore Edward Hook, Eſq.; the Muſic by T. Hook, Eſq. 8s.

THE overture to this pleaſing piece is ſtruck off with much of that facility of execution and happineſs of effect for which moſt of Mr. Hook's lighter productions are diſtinguiſhed. The ſubject of the ſecond movement is particularly engaging; and the *cunning addreſs* of the compoſer obliges us, though grudgingly, to tolerate his rhythm of *five* bars. Of the vocal part of the work, we feel moſt induced to commend "Softly waſt, ye ſouthern breezes," ſung by Mrs. Mathews; "Mary once had Lovers two," ſung by Miſs Tyrer; and "Hail, lovely Roſe," ſung alſo by Miſs Tyrer. The melodies of theſe ſongs are ſmooth, ſweet, and expreſſive; and though evidently written in haſte, as evidently bear the ſtamp of a maſter.

John Sebaſtian Bach's celebrated Fantaſia Chromatica for the Piano-forte, with ſome Additions by A. F. C. Kollman, Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel, St. James's. 4s.

The public are much indebted to Mr. Kollman for preſenting them with this improved edition of John Sebaſtian's juſtly-eſteemed Fantaſia. The additions announced by the editor in the title-page well merit that appellation. They heighten the general effect, and ſet in the moſt favourable point of view the original deſign of that great maſter. The *fugue* in this excellent and claſſical production (though we cannot profeſs to be ſtruck with its ſubject,) is moſt ably worked, and diſplays in every bar great natural powers and high profeſſional cultivation. The introduction does not on the whole equally excite our admiration. We are, however, free to allow it great as an *extravaganza*, and do not doubt of its always finding many admirers; and that the compoſition, taken in the aggregate, will ever be deemed worthy a place in the muſical libraries of the curious.

Numbers III. and IV. of Recreations for the Piano-forte; compoſed by Mr. Latour. 1s. 6d. *each Number.*

The preſent Numbers of this ingenious and intereſting publication contain the popular dance of "Off She goes," and the Venetian Air in The Travellers; to both which Mr. Latour has added variations that will do him great credit with all lovers of animated and taſteful compoſition. The paſſages are in many inſtances of brilliant effect, without any extraordinary difficulty of execution, and evince Mr. L. to be a thorough maſter of the inſtrument for which he writes.

Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte, in which are introduced Scottiſh Airs; compoſed by William Clarke, of Edinburgh. 3s.

This duet, though not of the firſt order of merit, is not wholly without claims to our commendation. If the ideas are not very novel, they are conſiſtent; and though we do not trace much contrivance, we muſt acknowledge an agreeable effect, and confeſs that young ſtudents may derive profit as well as pleaſure from its practice.

Studies for the Harp. Compoſed and dedicated to the Queen of Naples by Count St. Pierre de Newbourg. 8s.

Count St. Pierre claims, by the merits of the preſent work, our moſt favourable notice. Exerciſes formed upon the progreſſive and judicious plan of theſe Studies cannot fail to greatly profit the harp practitioner. The method here adopted opens a new ſyſtem of fingering, by which facility of execution and gracefulneſs of poſition will be greatly promoted, and thoſe who have already made a conſiderable progreſs on this faſhionable inſtrument, be ſpeedily rendered proficients.

A new Sonata for the Piano-forte; compoſed by T. H. Butler. 2s.

This Sonata, in which Mr. Butler has introduced the Scotch airs of "Green grow the Ruſhes," and "Jenny's Bawbee," is of a pleaſing, light texture, and much calculated to win the general ear; while the paſſages are of a caſt to initiate the juvenile finger.

The celebrated Marches from the Grand Ballet of Tamerlane and Bajazet; arranged for a Military Band by Kramer and Corri, and performed by the Band of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent. 5s.

Meſſrs. Kramer and Corri are entitled to much credit by the ability they have diſplayed in adapting theſe marches for a military band. The effect evinces their thorough acquaintance with the various inſtruments they have employed. We are glad to underſtand that the Prince of Wales will lend his name to the next edition, and that Mr. Kramer is encouraged by the favourable reception of the preſent publication to arrange ſome rondos from the ſame ballet.

Rondo for the Piano-forte, introduced in the German Comedy of the Three Suitors; compoſed by Mr. Holſt. 1s. 6d.

This rondo is remarkably pretty in its ſubject, and the digreſſive paſſages are agreeable and conſiſtent. The ſtyle of the whole is ſo perfectly familiar, that we could not eaſily recommend an exerciſe more eligible for the practice of the juvenile performer.

Twelve Duetinos for Two Flutes; compoſed by T. Hale. 2s.

The ſimple and familiar ſtyle of theſe little pieces will not fail to recommend them to young practitioners on the flute. The melodies are in general of an attractive caſt, and the two parts blend with good effect.

The Inviſible Girl, a Piece in One Act, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane; compoſed by J. Hook, Eſq. 5s.

Mr. Hook in this little piece has thrown together many pleaſing and playful ideas. The overture is juſt what it ought to be, light, ſprightly, and brief. The two airs ſung by Mrs. Bland have the double merit of being taſteful in themſelves, and exactly adapted to the powers and ſtyle of the performer for whom they were written.

The Blackbird, a favourite new Song, with an Accompaniment ad libitum for the new improved Flageolet; the Poetry by Mr. G. Jeffreyſon; the Muſic compoſed by J. Aldridge, Jun., of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

The Blackbird is an agreeable little ballad. The melody is natural and unaffected, and the accompaniment is conſtructed with taſte and ingenuity.

"O hie thee Home, Sandy," a favourite Scotch Song, ſung by Mrs. Bland, at Vauxhall Gardens; the Words by Mr. Upton; the Muſic compoſed by Mr. T. Welſh. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Welſh in this little effort has not only ſcrupulouſly adhered to the Scotch character, but has had the ingenuity to avoid thoſe common-place paſſages too generally reſorted to in muſic of the Caledonian ſtyle. The air is ſimple and affecting, and well accords with the ſentiment of the poetry.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requeſted.*

Alexander Sinclair Gordon, Eſq., Captain and Adjutant of the Light Horſe Volunteers of London and Weſtminſter. Painted by A. W. Devis. Engraved by A. Cardon, Clipſtone-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare. Price 21s.

THIS gentleman is delineated in his military dreſs, mounted upon a ſpirited charger, with his drawn ſword in his hand; and it has altogether a martial and animated effect. In the back-ground are horſemen, part of a royal carriage, &c.; and in the diſtance a view of St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. It is very well engraved in the dotted ſtyle.

Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K. B., &c. Drawn by A. J. Oliver, and engraved by Cardon, Clipſtone-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare. Price 5s.

This little portrait, which is from the ſame publiſher as that which precedes it, is inſerted in an oval frame, and alſo engraven in the dotted manner, and ſaid to be a very good likeneſs of the original.

Bonaparte

Bonaparte in his domestic Retreat at Malmaison. Engraved by Leney, from an original Painting by Isabey. Published for W. Leney, Queen-square, Westminster.

Isabey seems to be a favourite portrait-painter in Paris. He some time ago painted a portrait of Bonaparte observing the Mechanics working at the Manufactory at Rouen, with which the Emperor was so highly gratified, that he granted the artist a pension of eight hundred livres a-year. From these circumstances it is probable that the picture bears a resemblance to the original; and it is certain that the print is a very correct copy of the picture. Added to this, it is extremely well engraved in chalks.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford. H. Walton pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published for C. Cribb, Holborn; and dedicated by Permission to Lady Catherine Walpole.

The gentleman of whom this is a portrait, was, we believe, originally Mr. Walpole, an eminent merchant. The original picture we never saw; but the print, though in some respects estimable, has too much of that ostentation of *touch*, which, in aiming at spirit, sometimes rather "o'ersteps the modesty of Nature, and out-herods Herod."

Partridges. Painted by P. Reinagle, A. R. A. Engraved by F. C. Lewis. Published by Random & Co, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; and dedicated by Permission to T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham.

Portraits of Springing Spaniels. The same Painter, Engraver, and Publisher; and dedicated to Sir John Shelley.

These two prints form part of a series which are to be published from designs by Mr. Reinagle, whose merit as an artist is well known to the public, and whose merit in this particular branch may be judged of from his designs for the Sportsman's Calendar, &c.

The work is to consist of twenty subjects, each print measuring 20½ inches by 15; to be engraved in the best style of aquatinta: plain impressions 15s.; coloured impressions 21s., to subscribers. To those who do not subscribe, coloured prints a guinea and a half. The plates will be published every six weeks or two months.

With respect to the prints now before us, we thought that in the delineation of the partridges, Mr. Reinagle had made ample use of the privilege allowed to painters, and given his birds of a size that nearly approached the pheasant;—but on farther consideration this appearance seemed to arise from the contrast which the two old birds form to the little chickens which surround them. This gives them a much larger appearance than they would otherwise have.

In the other print, the tails of the spaniels are very different from those of the spaniels we remember to have observed in our youth. But these, it seems, are portraits of a particularly valuable breed, that, to adopt the phraseology of the sportsmen, were "bred by Colonel Thornton." The back-grounds of both the prints are in a large and broad style; and the effect of those that are coloured is very superior to those in black and white.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. Drawn by John Hopkins. Engraved by John Young, Engraver in Mezzotinto to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Published by Messrs. Boydell & Co. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in Colours, and dedicated with Permission to Lord Malmesbury.

It represents Britannia lamenting the death of her brave defender, Fame crowning his bust with those laurels which he so gloriously won, History recording the event, &c.

The pedestal on which the bust of Lord Nelson is placed has the following inscription:—"To express the deep regret of an admiring grateful nation, and to implant in the minds of rising generations an ardent desire to emulate the bright example displayed in the skilful conduct and glorious death of the brave Lord Nelson." History is delineated in the act of recording his victory and death: and in a book, (placed on the ground,) on which lie a trumpet and laurel, is inscribed, "After a series of transcendant and heroic services, this gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a brilliant and decisive Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, in the 47th year of his age." In the distance is a view of the sea-fight.

The Most Noble Lord Horatio Nelson, Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, &c., &c., &c. Painted by Sir William Beechey, R A. Engraved by Richard Earlom; and published by Messrs. Boydell & Co. Proofs 1l. 1s.; Prints 10s. 6d.

Engraved from the original picture in the Common Council Chamber of the City of London, and which was presented to the Corporation by the late Mr.

Alderman John Boydell. Of this Picture we have ſpoken in a former Retroſpect; and as the print is engraved by Mr. Earlom, it is ſcarce neceſſary to ſay it is admirably copied.

Lady Hamilton. Maſquerin pinxt. W. Say ſculpt.

This may be a likeneſs of Lady Hamilton at this time; but, accuſtomed to judge of her from the ſimple yet graceful portraits of Mr. Romney, in which the air and attitude is faſcinating, though totally unaffected, we could not look at this as conveying ſimilar ideas of ſo agreeable a figure.

The Right Honourable Lady Mulgrave. Hoppner, R.A., pinxt. G. Clint ſculpt. Publiſhed by G. Clint, Hind-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

A very agreeable, pleaſing portrait, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Samuel preſented to Eli. 1 Samuel, Ch. 1. Painted by Henry Singleton. Engraved by Thomas Williamſon. Publiſhed by R. Cribb, 288, Holborn.

This very pretty little print, in which the countenances and turn of two or three of the female figures reminded us of ſome of the early deſigns of Angelica Kauffmann, is engraved with uncommon delicacy and ſoftneſs. Mr. Cribb has properly dedicated it to the ladies and gentlemen ſubſcribers to the Sunday-ſchools throughout the kingdom.

There was a time when religious ſubjects engroſſed the pencils of the moſt eminent artiſts; but, from the excluſion of pictures from our churches, &c., theſe ſubjects have been for many years neglected by our engravers, and the moſt valuable delineations from Holy-writ in a degree confined to the collections and cabinets of the opulent. Earneſtly wiſhing them more generally diſſeminated, we were much gratified by ſeeing it announced that a Bible is now preparing, in which will be introduced numerous copies of theſe ſublime delineations, engraved by our capital artiſts.

Of the paintings at the Britiſh Gallery, Pall-mall, we gave a general account in a former Retroſpect. About fifty of them, among which were ſeveral firſt-rate pictures, have been ſold to the following noblemen and gentlemen.

Of Mr. Smirke's very characteriſtical delineations from the *Arabian Nights*

Sir W. Beechey's *Pſyche*, and another and the *Danaë*, by J. F. Strohling, and *The Coming Storm*, by J. Renton, were ſold to Thomas Bernard, Eſq.

Entertainments, four were purchaſed by Lord Cawdor, two by Lord Camden, four by R. Ray, Eſq., two by C. Offly, Eſq., one by G. Hibbert, Eſq., and one by J. Green, Eſq.

Judith and Holofernes, B. Burnell, to S. Meyrick, Eſq.

Death of Lord Chatham, J. S. Copley, to A. Daviſon, Eſq.

King Charles, S. Woodford, to A. Chamberdown, Eſq.

A Landſcape, W. Winſtanley, to E. J. Loveden, Eſq.

Hobnelia, J. Opie, to D. Pennant, Eſq.

A Landſcape, Mrs. Serres, to R. Ruggles, Eſq.

Mr. Weſtall's Picture of *Age and Infancy* was ſold to the Marquis of Stafford, *Eloiſa* to Lord Carliſle, *The Minſtrel* to Lord Egremont, and *A Landſcape* to Mr. Renton.

Four *Landſcapes*, by Sir F. Bourgeois, to W. F. Agar.

The Cottage Door, by Mr. W. Owen, to Lord Dartmouth.

The Village Maid, S. Woodforde, to His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Chriſt and the Doctors, H. Bone, to W. Goſlin, Eſq.

The Children in the Wood, by Miſs Spilſbury, and the Model of *Mr. Fox*, by Miſs Andrews, to H. Thornton, Eſq.

A Landſcape, by R. Corbould, to C. Offley, Eſq.

Two Landſcapes, by Freebairn, to D. Fearon, Eſq.

The late Mr. Mortimer's admirable picture of *Sir Arthegall, from Spenſer*, to T. Bernard, Eſq.

Dalmatian Dogs, J. Ward, to Sir J. F. Leyceſter.

Children ſhelling Peaſe, S. Barney, to A. Adair, Eſq

Chriſt the Good Shepherd, J. Northcote, to D. P. Wallis, Eſq.

St. John, J. Green, to Lord Somerville.

In the courſe of this month Meſſrs. Boydell & Co. will publiſh the third edition, corrected, of *Hogarth Illuſtrated*, by J. Ireland, in three volumes royal 8vo.

This work contains not only an explanation of each print, but numerous anecdotes of that great artiſt, and the times in which he lived.

The third volume, compiled from Hogarth's Manuſcripts, and containing upwards of forty new prints, and a correct liſt of the numerous variations in his engravings, may be had ſeparate for the

completion of ſets, to accommodate thoſe who purchaſed the two firſt volumes before the third was publiſhed.

Mr. Charles Knight, of Hammerſmith, whoſe profeſſional abilities have been long known to the public, has in great forwardneſs an engraved portrait of the late Lord Nelſon, as large as life, copied from the marble buſt preſented to the City of London by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, and now placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.

Subſcribers names (at one guinea, to be paid on delivery of the print,) are taken by Mr. Clarke, bookſeller, Bond-ſtreet, and by Mr. Knight.

The Lord Chamberlain, and ſeveral other noble perſonages who are on the Committee for managing the Monument to be erected to the memory of Lord Nelſon, laſt month attended at St. Paul's, with Mr. Milne, the ſurveyor, to arrange the proper ſituation for it to be erected in, and we have been informed that the centre was the moſt approved.

Though the Marquis of Stafford has left London for Staffordſhire, we are informed that orders are left with the domeſtics to continue the weekly admiſſion of amateurs and perſons of diſtinction until the laſt Wedneſday in this month inclusive.

Mr. Cromek intends to publiſh in the courſe of the enſuing winter a ſeries of twelve engravings, etched in a very ſuperior ſtyle of excellence, by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original inventions of William Blake, illuſtrative of Blair's popular poem "The Grave." In conſequence of the originality of the deſigns, and the vigorous expreſſion, the work has been honoured with the patronage of the firſt profeſſors of art in the metropolis, and by the ſubſcriptions of upwards of 250 of the moſt diſtinguiſhed amateurs.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

EARL Stanhope has juſt printed at the ſtereotype office, for private circulation among his friends, a ſmall work entitled, Principles of the Science of tuning Inſtruments with fixed Tones. Among many other obſervations that ſeem to merit the notice of muſicians, his Lordſhip ſays, "Muſicians and tuners are in the habit of talking of *the wolf* in the ſingular number. I ſhall, however, ſhew in the ſequel that there are as many as *five* wolves, in the quints, and major thirds, taken together, in all thoſe inſtruments which have exactly twelve fixed keys, or exactly twelve fixed tones in each ſeptave." He then gives directions how to diſtinguiſh theſe five wolves, with a table founded on them: and adds, "We have been in the habit of conſidering what is commonly termed the *wolf* as an inherent imperfection in every inſtrument which has exactly twelve fixed keys in each ſeptave, whereas it is clearly proved, that, ſo far from the five wolves being imperfections, it is preciſely the proper diſtribution of thoſe wolves which produces that charming and eſſential variety of character, between different keys, which is one of the chief requiſites in a well-tuned inſtrument." His Lordſhip gives the following as the peculiarities of what he calls the Stanhope monochord:—1. The wire is not made either of braſs or of iron, but of ſteel, which is very far ſuperior. For, ſteel wire does not keep continually lengthening, as braſs and iron wires do when they are ſtretched conſiderably. 2, The wire in this monochord does not, as uſual, pull downwards on the bridges, but the whole wire forms one ſtraight and horizontal line, by which means the moveable bridge, which determines the exact length of the wire, can be moved without altering the tenſion of the wire. This is not the caſe when the wire pulls downwards on the bridges. 3, The ends of the wire are not twiſted round the two ſtout ſteel pins which keep it ſtretched; but each end of the wire is ſoft-ſoldered in a long groove formed in a piece of ſteel which goes over its correſponding pin. This is a great improvement. 4, One of thoſe two ſteel pins is ſtrongly faſtened on a braſs ſlider which is moved by means of a ſcrew with very fine threads,

threads, which ſcrew has a large micrometer head minutely divided on its edge, and a correſponding *nonius;* ſo that the tenſion of the wire may be adjuſted with the greateſt preciſion, in order to obtain its exact pitch. 5, A ſlider is fixed acroſs the top of the moveable bridge, and is moved by means of another ſcrew with very fine threads; ſo that the length of the wire may be regulated with the greateſt nicety in all caſes. 6, The abovementioned ſlider which is on the top of the moveable bridge is adjuſted to the ſteel rod or ſcale, not by ſight, or by the coincidence of lines; but by means of mechanical contact againſt projecting pieces of ſteel firmly fixed on that ſteel ſcale, which method is incomparably more correct. 7, Each bridge carries a metallic finger which keeps the wire cloſe to the top of the bridge whilſt the wire is made to vibrate. 8, The vibrations of the wire are produced by touching it with a piece of cork, with the ſame elaſtic force, and on the very ſame ſpot each time, namely, at the diſtance of one inch from the immoveable bridge.

The great work on our national cattle, will be ſhortly publiſhed by Meſſrs. Boydell and Co., dedicated by permiſſion to his Majeſty, and prepared under the ſuperintendance of Lord Somerville. It will be publiſhed in numbers, in imperial quarto ſize, each containing two or more prints, from pictures painted by Mr. James Ward. The hiſtory and deſcriptions, uſes, merits, and defects of the cattle, with their adaptation to various ſorts and ſituations, will be written by Mr. John Lawrence.

The firſt faſciculus of the long-expected Flora Græca of the late Profeſſor Sibthorp, edited by Dr. Smith, will make its appearance in a few days. It will conſiſt of 50 plates, beautifully coloured, with deſcriptive letter-preſs. This ſplendid work will form, when completed, ten volumes in folio, containing one thouſand figures, executed by Sowerby from the maſterly drawings of Mr. Ferdinand Bauer.

Dr. Gregory's compendious Cyclopedia proceeds according to its original deſign, accompanied by a degree of public ſupport almoſt without example. The firſt volume is completed, and contains 71 fine engravings; and the ſecond will be finiſhed by the beginning of the year: forming, in two large volumes quarto, one of the completeſt and moſt uſeful works in the Engliſh language.

Mr. Sancho is about to publiſh a facſimile engraving of King Richard the Third and Anne his Queen, from the original, which the late Lord Orford always imagined was in exiſtence, and which has been lately diſcovered in the library of a nobleman in a perfect ſtate.

Mr. P. Kelly, the eminent maſter of the commercial academy in Finſbury-ſquare, is preparing with great labour a new and accurate work on exchanges, to be publiſhed in one large volume quarto, under the title of the Univerſal Cambiſt. He takes for his foundation the work of Kruſe, entitled the Hamburgh Contoriſt, which he has modernized, adapted to the Engliſh ſtandard, and conſiderably enlarged from unqueſtionable living authorities. Among other numerous and important additions, are new aſſays of the principal current coins by which the intrinſic par of exchange is determined. The price will not exceed three guineas; and the charge to ſubſcribers will be half-a-guinea leſs than to the public.

The Rev. J. Robinson, maſter of the grammar ſchool at Ravenſtondale, a gentleman to whom the readers of the Monthly Magazine are indebted for many valuable communications, is engaged in a new and complete work on the Antiquities of Greece, ſimilar in deſign to the Roman Antiquities of Dr. Adams. Beſides introducing every thing valuable in the works of Archbiſhop Potter and others, who wrote on Grecian antiquities at a diſtant period, Mr. Robinſon has availed himſelf of the Travels of Anacharſis, of the works of Stuart, Choiſeul Gauffier, Sonnini, Winkleman, and other recent writers and travellers, to enrich his work, and render it uſeful and deſirable to ſtudents and admirers of Greek literature.

Lieutenant John Russell, of the 96th regiment, propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription a Series of Military Experiments of Attack and Defence, made in Hyde Park, in 1802, under the Sanction of his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, with Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. The object of theſe experiments was to aſcertain in what time infantry or cavalry could, from given diſtances and at named paces, arrive at infantry or artillery poſted to receive them, and how many diſcharges they might be liable to receive; alſo how many diſcharges of ball cartridge a ſoldier can make in a minute, &c. &c.

A gen-

A gentleman, to whom the late Mr. Evanſon conſidered himſelf greatly indebted in the latter part of his life, from veneration for the character and talents of his deceaſed friend, is about to publiſh an edition of the New Teſtament, according to the plan laid down by Mr. Evanſon in his work on the Diſſonance of the Evangeliſts. The text is taken, with ſome alterations, from Archbiſhop Newcome's verſion of the New Teſtament; and a ſelection of the notes of that learned prelate will be introduced.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, the editor of Charlotte Richardſon's Poems, of which ſome account was given in our Magazine for September laſt, requeſts us to ſtate the following particulars of the ſums that have been received, and the various purpoſes to which they have been applied, the caſh remaining in hand, and the debts which are yet unpaid.

Money received.

	£.	s.	d.
1,288 copies of poems by ſubſcription, at 5s. each	320	10	0
40 ditto to the firſt ſubſcribers, at 2s. 6d. each* -	5	0	0
600 ditto ſold to Meſſrs. Johnſon, Mawman, and Wilſon, at 2s. in ſheets - -	60	0	0
Received in preſents by the generoſity of ſubſcribers	94	9	0
72 copies not yet paid for	0	0	0
2000 copies	479	19	0

Diſburſements.

Printing two editions of 1000 copies each, putting 1,400 in boards, advertiſing, carriage of parcels, and poſtage of letters	158	18	6
In diſcharge of debts contracted during the life of Mrs. Richardſon's late huſband, and paid at her earneſt requeſt - - -	24	16	0
Money expended for her uſe during a long and dangerous illneſs of ſeven months, including houſe-rent -	17	0	0
Laid out in the purchaſe of 275l. ſtock, in the 5l. per cents, April 19 - - - -	255	15	0
Expences of purchaſing ſtock, power of attorney, &c.	2	4	0
Caſh in hand, July 6, 1806	21	5	6
	479	19	0

When the editor receives the money which ſtill remains due, 25l. additional ſtock will be bought, ſo as to make the whole amount 300l. for the author's uſe. She muſt inevitably have ſunk under her many afflictions, had ſhe not been relieved from pecuniary diſtreſs by the extraordinary liberality of the ſubſcribers to her poems, aided alſo by the judicious advice of Dr. Belcombe, and the ſkilful attention and ſalutary medicines of Mr. Mather, ſurgeon and apothecary of York, neither of whom would accept the ſmalleſt gratuity. Should ſhe recover, ſo as to be able, it is her wiſh and deſign immediately to reſume her ſchool, which has now been laid aſide many months. Should it be otherwiſe, ſhe has appointed guardians for her child; and in the event of his not living to attain manhood, after a few ſmall remembrances to particular friends, ſhe has left the remainder of her little property to the Grey-coat School in this city: a diſpoſition reſpecting it which appeared to her as being juſt in itſelf, and which ſhe hoped would alſo be gratifying to her generous benefactors.

Mr. BOYD's tranſlation of the Triumph of Petrarch is in conſiderable forwardneſs.

A new novel from the pen of Mr. LEWIS is expected this month.

The Rev. Mr. ROGERS has finiſhed the third and fourth volumes of his Lectures on the Liturgy.

A new edition of CLARENDON's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, in octavo, is juſt iſſuing from the Univerſity preſs. Another edition in quarto will follow it.

Grotius de Veritate Chriſtianæ Religionis, with numerous corrections of the text, will be ſent to preſs before the winter. The copy, we underſtand, is juſt completed.

A new room, adjoining to the Bodleian library, (formerly the Law-ſchool,) has been lately completed, and partly filled with ancient MSS., leaving ſpaces in the upper library for printed books. The principal manuſcripts are thoſe of Mr. Carte and Biſhop Tanner.

Accounts have been received from the Baptiſt miſſionaries in Bengal, bearing date November 15, 1805, by which it appears that the converts had increaſed ſince the commencement of the year from 34 to 70. Three of the natives are preaching the goſpel. The miſſionaries are proceeding in the tranſlation and printing of the Old and New Teſtament in four or five eaſtern languages, and they hope to accompliſh the tranſlation into all the languages of the Eaſt.

A Cata-

* The Price originally fixed upon was 2s. 6d.

A Catalogue of the particulars of the manuſcripts, collations, and books with manuſcript notes, of the late JAMES PHILIP D'ORVILLE, Eſq., purchaſed by the Univerſity of Oxford in 1805 for 1025l., will ſhortly be printed.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will in a few weeks publiſh the concluding part of his great work on Hernia.

Mr. HOME has furniſhed to the Royal Society an intereſting paper on the comparative anatomy and phyſiology of the camel, particularly on its ſtomachs and water-bags, in which it can retain a quantity of water ſufficient to ſupport itſelf for ſeveral weeks.

In the Antiquarian Society an account has been read of the ſplendid equipage and ſumptuary retinue of the Earl of Northumberland, at his embarkation for France in the reign of Henry VIII.—The goſpel of St. John, in Latin, but written on parchment in Roman characters mixed with Saxon, was exhibited to the ſociety by the Rev. Mr. MILNER. This volume is ſaid to be 1,200 years old.

Mr. DAVY has diſcovered that the acid, which exiſts in minute quantities in the wavellite (the new foſſil from Barnſtable), is the fluoric acid, in ſuch a peculiar ſtate of combination as not to be rendered ſenſible by ſulphuric acid.

A Gentleman connected with the manufactures of Sheffield, has given the following deſcription of the changes which take place in the various proceſſes of hardening, tempering, hammering, burniſhing, &c. "I took," ſays he, "a ſteel plate 30 inches long, 12 broad, and 04 thick; I hardened it in a compoſition of oil and tallow, and afterwards tempered it down to a ſpring temper; it was not ſo elaſtic as to recover its poſition after being bended; by hammering it to ſet it ſtraight, it loſt its elaſticity; after being ground in the ſame manner as a ſaw, the elaſticity became ſtill leſs, having nearly returned to the ſame ſtate as before hardened; it was then very uniformly heated till it became blue, when it recovered the whole of its elaſticity: after being glazed bright upon a glazier coated with emery, the elaſticity was found to be impaired, but in a leſs degree than when it was ground: the ſame effect was alſo produced by rubbing with emery or ſand paper, and alſo by burniſhing. The elaſticity was invariably recovered by bluing, and hence this is always the laſt operation in the manufactory of elaſtic ſteel plate.

The following arrangement has been made at the Royal Inſtitution for twelve courſes of lectures, to be delivered the enſuing ſeaſon, by the undermentioned gentlemen. 1. On Chemiſtry, by H. Davy, eſq. F. R. S.—2. On Natural Philoſophy, by William Allen, eſq. F. L. S.—3. On Engliſh Literature, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—4. On Moral Philoſophy, by the Rev. Sidney Smith, A. M. Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hoſpital.—5. On Dramatic Poetry, by the Rev. William Crowe, L. L. B. Public Orator of the Univerſity of Oxford.—6. On Zoology, by George Shaw, M. D. F. L. S. Librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum. 7. On Belles Lettres, the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling. 8. On Muſic, W. Crotch, M.D. Profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Oxford. 9. On the Hiſtory of Commerce, the Rev. Edward Forſter. 10. On Drawing in Water Colours, W. M. Craig, Eſq. 11. On Botany, J. E. Smith, M.D. F.R.S. and Preſident of the Linnean Society. 12. On Perſpective, by Mr. Wood.

Ruſſia.

A letter has recently been received from M. REHMANN, the phyſician in the ſuite of the Ruſſian embaſſy to China, dated Kiachta on the frontiers of China, October 14th, 1805; in which he ſays that he has vaccinated a great number of the children of the Mogols. "Theſe people (continues M. Rehmann,) have retained the ſimple manners and cuſtoms of their anceſtors. They live in tents, and ſtill make uſe of bows and arrows, which they employ with ſuch dexterity and preciſion, that when they went out with the Ruſſians of the ambaſſador's ſuite they killed ſix times as much game as the latter, though provided with excellent fowling-pieces." He likewiſe writes that he has diſcovered a little portable pharmaceutic collection of Thibet, from which the ſcience of medicine is likely to derive advantage. It conſiſts of ſixty different articles, very elegantly wrapped in paper. Among theſe are ſome remedies known in Europe; but with a much greater number the botaniſts attached to the embaſſy were unacquainted. The latter conſiſt of ſmall fruits, nuts, and ſome chemical preparations. M. Rehmann has procured a tranſlation of the liſt of them, which was written in the language of Tangut. He propoſes to bring with him ſome of theſe collections of medicines, which are much in uſe among the Bucharians.

Sweden.

Sweden.

Sweden was hitherto in want of a Swediſh and French pocket dictionary, on the plan of the French and Swediſh by Jonchere. This deficiency has been ſupplied by M. NORDFORSS.

Of the magnificent collection of views in Sweden, by MARTIN, which is to be completed in ſixty plates, the five firſt have appeared. Theſe conſiſt of three views of Stockholm, one of the mine of Dannemora, and one of the mine of Högborn.

Colonel SKIÖLDEBRAND, whoſe Picturesque Tour in Lapland is well known, is at preſent engaged on a Hiſtory of all the public feſtivals held in Sweden, which will be a ſplendid work with engravings. He is ſaid to have received an advance of 12,000 rix-dollars towards this work, of which great expectations are entertained.

The fifth part of Icones Plantarum Japonicarum, by THUNBERG, has made its appearance; but it is likely to be the laſt the learned profeſſor will publiſh, unleſs ſome foreign bookſeller will undertake to give his admirable collections to the world.

M. SCHÖNHERR, ſilk manufacturer of Stockholm, poſſeſſes a handſome cabinet of natural hiſtory, and has recently publiſhed an octavo volume with plates, entitled *Synonomia Inſectorum.*

The Botany of Sweden, written in the Swediſh language by a ſociety of Literati, and embelliſhed with coloured plates, is proceeding rapidly. The 42d number has already appeared.

Denmark.

In the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, Profeſſor BUGGE lately read a memoir, in continuation of the theory of terreſtrial refraction, and on the method of calculating the height of mountains above the ſurface of the ſea. Several mountains in Iceland have been meaſured according to this method by the officers Olſen and Vetleſen; and it has been found that the height of Wivelfield is about 347 fathoms above the ſurface of the ſea, that of Weſter Jökel 760, of Hekla 827, and of Ejafiella, or Oſter Jökel, 921.

Germany.

M. de THREBRA, ſuperintendant of the mines of Freyberg, and Profeſſor LAMPADIUS, have lately aſcertained, by repeated expriments, the relative temperature of the internal parts of the earth. Having placed, at different depths, in the mines two of Reaumur's thermometers, and compared them twice every day with another expoſed in the open air, they found that whatever difference of temperature prevailed above ground, one of the two thermometers placed in the mines uniformly indicated 12° above zero, and the other 9°½.

The following extraordinary inſtance of the effects of muſic is related by M. MENURET. An unmarried lady, now about thirty years of age, in conſequence of violent grief in her youth, experienced various derangements in the natural functions, and was afterwards attacked by convulſions, which at firſt returned every month, and in the ſequel became more frequent. Medicines of every kind ſeemed only to aggravate the diſorder; the fits recurred not only every day, but ſeveral times a-day, and were marked by an involuntary agitation of the limbs, by their rigidity, gnaſhing of the teeth without foam, and inſenſibility. Their duration was unequal, ſometimes a quarter of an hour, but more frequently ſeveral hours; and concluded by an abundant diſcharge of urine or of tears. No expedient could be deviſed for her relief during theſe fits, nor did any remedy appear capable of preventing them, or of diminiſhing their violence or their frequency: the moſt affectionate attention, travelling, diverſions, amuſements, were equally ineffectual. Among the means that were tried on this occaſion was fortunately a concert, during which the young patient ſeemed highly delighted and uncommonly well: ſhe not only remained free from any convulſive fit while it laſted, but it afterwards returned later than uſual. This method was repeated with the ſame reſult. The medical men by whom ſhe was attended availed themſelves of the intervals of compoſure which it produced to have recourſe to other remedies. Long experience demonſtrated their inutility; and repeated trials having proved the excluſive efficacy of muſic, her father, being obliged to return into the country where he reſided, engaged a muſician to accompany and live with him. The ſoft melody of the violin or the piano-forte, ſkilfully adapted to the taſte and the ſtate of the patient, and often repeated, frequently prevents the convulſive fits, or abates their violence. This treatment, which has been ſolely employed for the laſt three years, has been attended with ſuch ſucceſs that all the functions are reſtored to their natural ſtate; and for a year the attacks are rare, and ſo ſlight

that the ſhortneſs of their duration does not always render it neceſſary to have recourſe to the agreeable ſpecific.

It is not without ſincere ſatisfaction that the admirers of Geſſner's Muſe, and the amateurs of the arts, will learn that his family has engaged CHARLES WILLIAM KOLBE, an eminent German engraver, to give to the public, at a moderate price, a ſeries of the beſt landſcapes executed by Geſſner. That artiſt has obtained permiſſion of his patroneſs, the princeſs of Deſſau, to devote ſome years to this purpoſe at Zurich itſelf, amidſt the family and the friends of the amiable poet. The firſt number of this work has recently made its appearance. It contains four prints in large folio, repreſenting two of the beſt pieces in water colours in the collection of Geſſner's widow, and two drawings in the cabinet of the princeſs of Deſſau. The two firſt are known by the titles of the Fiſhermen and the Fountain in the Wood. The ſubjects of the two others are paſtoral ſcenes taken from the Idyls: Daphnis, and Phillis and Chloe. The execution proves that the honourable taſk of introducing theſe performances to the notice of the public could not be confided to abler hands. M. Kolbe, deeply impreſſed with the ſpirit and the manner of his model, has rendered his conceptions with equal feeling and accuracy.

An important fact with regard to the theory of electricity, has recently been diſcovered by M. BIENVENU. By varying his experiments he has found, in contradiction to the received opinion, that glaſs and roſin produce the ſame kind of electricity, and that the difference depends upon the rubbers. With a cat's ſkin he electrizes an electrophorus of roſin, which manifeſts negative electricity: an electrophorus made of a piece of glaſs, and rubbed with a cat's ſkin, manifeſts exactly the ſame kind of electricity as that of roſin. This experiment proves that if the conductor of an electrical machine conſtantly gives poſitive electricity, the reaſon lies in the morocco cuſhions, which poſſeſs the property of developing the electricity of glaſs, which, received on the conductor, communicates to it a poſitive electricity. To prove this, he ſubſtitutes cuſhions of cat's ſkin in their ſtead; the glaſs is then negatively electrized, and the conductor furniſhing it with the electricity it has loſt, manifeſts a negative electricity.

The following receipt for keeping flies out of apartments and ſtables, and driving them away from horſes was ſold, in a ſealed cover at the Leipſic Michaelmas fair, at a high price, and had a very extenſive ſale. Put into an earthen pot half a pound of cantharides, an ounce and a half of gourd ſeed; mother-wort, ſaſſafras, root of the St. John's wort, and ſpirit of ants, of each half an ounce: a quarter of an ounce of orpiment, a good handful of ſavin, the whole cut ſmall or reduced to powder: cloſe the pot hermetically, luting the interſtices of the lid with flour-paſte. After the contents of the pot have boiled ſufficiently, take it from the fire, and let it ſtand 24 hours in a cool place; then uncover the pot, and with a feather ſmear the frames of the windows and doors, both of apartments and ſtables, from which you are deſirous of keeping the flies. A ſingle coat is ſufficient for the whole ſeaſon; but if the rain ſhould chance to take it off, care muſt be taken to renew it. The ſmell of this preparation, which is ſcarcely perceptible to man, is ſo inſupportable to flies that there is not a ſingle inſtance of one having entered by an open window or door to which this liquid has been applied. To keep them away from horſes, it is ſufficient to beſmear the harneſs, the girth, or the ſaddle, with this liquid.

A ſecond enlarged and reviſed edition of the valuable Narrative of a Tour in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by Profeſſor GODE, has appeared in Germany.

M. SCHUTZE, who four years ſince publiſhed the third volume of his *Holſteiniſche Idioticon*, has completed the fourth and laſt volume of that work.

In the Scandinavian Literary Society at Copenhagen, M. NIEBUHR, ſon of the celebrated traveller of that name, recently made a memoir, in which he ſhewed how far the nations ſubdued by the Romans might have maintained or recovered their independence.

A ſplendid edition of the Poetical Works of the celebrated SCHILLER, with plates, will ſpeedily make its appearance.

The worthy Abbé MANN, who, as a member of the academy of Bruſſels, formerly wrote various intereſting treatiſes, and among the reſt a very intereſting deſcription of that city, is about to publiſh at Vienna, a work entitled, *Principes Metaphyſiques des Connoiſſances et des êtres.*

STURZ is about to publiſh *Maittaire de linguæ græcæ dialectis opus auctum et emendatum.*

Dr.

Dr. HEDWIG is engaged upon a work entitled *Adumbratio et delineatio Microscopico-analytica plantarum calyptrarum;* the first part of which, in folio, will speedily be published.

The garden Schwetzingen near Mannheim is reckoned one of the finest in Germany. Ten views of it are soon expected to appear, from drawings by KUNTZ, and accompanied with a topographical, botanical, &c. description.

A German and English Dictionary by KUTTNER and NICHOLSON, after the English and German Dictionary of ADELung, will soon make its appearance.

M. NEMNICH's Narrative of his late Tour in England is expected with impatience.

Holland.

The Teylerian Society at Haarlem has proposed the following questions, as the subject of a prize essay, to be adjudged on the 8th April, 1807:—1. In what does the difference between natural and revealed religion consist? 2. Whether various publications have not appeared at different times which tend to obscure this difference, and to cause the advantages possessed by Christianity over the religion of nature to be forgotten? 3. Whether, in proportion as these writings are disseminated, and the two religions assimilated to each other in every point, the most fatal effects may not be expected to result to christianity, morality, and the happiness of man?—The prize is a gold medal of 400 florins in value. The essays must be written either in Dutch, Latin, French, or English.

France.

A machine, capable of being set in motion, and producing a powerful effect, without either the intervention of any combustible, the action of any current of water or of air, or the exertion of animal strength, but possessing within itself the inexhaustible principle of motion, would doubtless prove of great utility to mankind. Such is that of which M. DODEMANT, professor of mathematics at Lyons, announces himself the inventor. At his request the prefect has directed two persons, M. Carron, chief engineer of the department, and M. Moller, professor of natural philosophy, to examine this machine.

A proces-verbal of the municipality of Lille, in the department of Vaucluse, has confirmed the success of a plantation of indigo in the open field, in a farm belonging to M. ICARD DE BATAGLINI. It is said in the proces-verbal, that after an attentive examination of the indigo, the produce of this trial, the commissioners gave it as their opinion, that this valuable plant might be naturalized in the department, and at some future period became a principal source of its wealth.

Spain.

The following decree has been issued by his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, on the occasion of some experiments made at Carthagena, with respect to the efficacy of anti-contagious fumigations. "Don F. de Borja, commander in chief at Carthagena, having made known to the king, in different reports, the important services performed by Don MICHEL CABANELLAS, during the prevalence of the contagious distemper which raged in that place, his Catholic Majesty was particularly struck with the importance of the experiment made by him in one of the hospitals of the said city, where he shut himself up with fifty persons in order to prove the efficacy of the acid fumigations; and actually slept with his companions, including two of his own children, in the beds where many patients had recently fallen victims to this terrible disease, without employing any other preservative means than the mineral acid fumigations, as directed by M. Guyton. His Catholic Majesty, moreover, learned with the most unfeigned satisfaction, that the result of the experiment was so fortunate that the fifty-one persons, after having been strictly confined in this lazaretto, had come out of it in a state of perfect health. In consequence, and in order to afford a proof of his royal munificence, his Catholic Majesty has remitted to each of the galley slaves who voluntarily submitted to this experiment (not having previously undergone an attack of the yellow fever), one year of the time they were sentenced to remain in chains; and he farther caused his approbation of their conduct to be notified to them, by his captain-general. To Don Michel Cabanellas his Catholic Majesty grants the title and honours of physician to his Majesty's household, with an annual salary of 24,000 reals, to be paid monthly from the funds of the community of Carthagena; at the same time is conferred on him a right of voting in the municipal body of that city, in the same manner as if he had been a natural-born citizen. The king, besides, charges himself with providing for his two children, whose lives, like his own, were exposed for the interest of the state and of humanity."

Italy.

It is well known that when a current of inflammable air, projected by a pipe only a few lines in diameter, is burned under a glaſs tube, you hear certain harmonious, but very ſhrill, ſounds, which perfectly reſemble thoſe of the harmonica. An Italian philoſopher has recently obſerved an effect which bears a great analogy to this phenomenon. Melting, at the lamp of an enameller, a glaſs tube wet in the inſide, to blow with it the bulb of a thermometer, it emitted a ſound which laſted ſeveral ſeconds, conſtantly increaſing in loudneſs, but which could be ſtopped by cloſing with the finger the open extremity of the tube. The explanation muſt apparently be the ſame in both caſes. In the firſt, the combuſtion of hydrogen gas with a part of the atmoſpheric air forms, every moment, a very hot aqueous vapour, which by the ſpeedy diſſipation of the heat is condenſed into water. Accordingly ſmall vacuums are rapidly formed in the air, and as many ſucceſſive approximations of its parts; and theſe ſudden alterations produce in the air oſcillations like thoſe ariſing from the colliſion of a ſonorous body. In the ſecond caſe, by cauſing the humidity to paſs from the tube into the heated bulb, the vapour is ſucceſſively formed and decompoſed there at very ſhort intervals, and produces a ſimilar ſound in the tube.

America.

Mr. THOMAS EWELL, an American farmer, announces in the New York papers ſome ſucceſsful experiments which he has made with powdered coal as a manure. He ſays, that 16 buſhels of coals in lumps make 24 in powder; but he omits to mention the quantity which he applied per acre.

The following atteſtation lately appeared in a New York paper, relative to a local appearance of Aurora Borealis:

"On Sunday evening, the 15th of September laſt, between ſeven and eight in the evening, from the windows of the Rev. Mr. Groſs's houſe in Hartford Vermont, we noticed the Aurora Borealis; the bottom of it elevated but a few degrees above the horizon, lay in a regular line, very bright, and not much wider than the rainbow; above that, in ſeveral places ſtreams ſhot up towards the zenith as uſual. We had not viewed it long before we obſerved the eaſtern part of it had ſettled ſo low as actually to be between us and the high land on the north ſide of White River, the height at the diſtance from us perhaps of about one mile and a half. The meteor muſt have been nearly perpendicular to White River, and diſtant perhaps about half a mile. It would have gratified our curioſity could ſome of us have been on the height beyond White River, to have made our obſervations upon it, as it muſt have been between us. This we certainly concluded, that it would be needleſs for us to go to the *north pole* for it. There had been conſiderable rain the preceding day, the air was warm, and ſome fog towards evening lay along upon the White River, and the luminous meteor rather appeared to be intermingled in the fog."

ISAAC POTTER,
THOMAS GROSS, and
IGNATUS THOMPSON.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

46 Geo. III. Chapter 22, 22 Mar. 1806, is

"An Act for defraying until the 25th Day of March, M.DCCC.VII. the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland: for holding Courts-Martial on Serjeant-Majors, Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, for Offences committed during the Time ſuch Militia ſhall not be embodied; and for making Allowances in certain Caſes to ſubaltern Officers of the ſaid Militia during Peace."

Allowance four calendar months pay in advance, at the rate of—

To every Adjutant, 6s. per day.

For each reſident Serjeant, 1s. 6d. with additional 2s. 6d. per week to each Serjeant-Major and Quartermaſter-Serjeant, 1s. 6d.

Drummer, 1s.

Additional 6d. for each Drum-Major.

Corporal, 1s. 6d.

It provides alſo for militia contingencies from the 4d. per month out of the pay of each private and drummer.

The next act is upon a ſubject of great importance—that conſtitutional principle, that foreign troops may not be landed within the realm without the conſent of Parliament. It is

Chapter 23, 22 Mar. 1806.

This

This act is entitled,

"An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the 44th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for enabling Subjects of Foreign States to enlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's Service: and to indemnify those who have advised his Majesty to land such Soldiers in this Kingdom."

By the act to which this refers*, more than ten thousand men were not to be employed within the realm as soldiers at one time.

This act raises the number to sixteen thousand.

Act to continue during the war, and till one year after the termination thereof by a definitive treaty of peace.

The last act to be considered under this head of laws respecting the military constitution is,

Chapter 45. is intituled

"An Act for the better Regulation of the Office of Treasurer of the Ordnance." 5 May, 1806.

The Board of Ordnance, in every memorial for money for that service, is to pray that it may be paid into the Bank of England.

Treasury to direct the issue to the Governor and Company of the Bank.

Only customary fees to be paid. But the act no way specifies those fees.

Treasurer of the Ordnance to make payment by drafts on the Bank.

Board of Ordnance to direct the Treasurer to draw on the Bank of England for payment of salaries and allowances to officers of the Board, and persons employed under them, and for his petty account, by distinct drafts for each of these services, of which a separate account is to be kept; and to state in his application for leave to draw the balance remaining in his hands on account of such service. The sums so drawn to be deposited in his office at the Tower of London, or in such other place as the Board of Ordnance shall direct, and not on any account to be withdrawn thence but for payment accordingly.

The Treasurer of Ordnance to pay immediately into the Bank all sums received by him.

Forgery of an order of the Treasurer of Ordnance, or draft of any kind from any person authorized to receive money under this act, is made felony without benefit of clergy.

* 44 George 3, c. 75.

There is a provision that the act may be repealed or altered within the session.

A forgery of this kind is undoubtedly one of the worst species of this very base and pernicious crime. Yet in a new provision it seems it would have been expedient rather to punish it as a transportable misdemeanour, than to add to our crowded list of crimes punishable with death*. It may be said, indeed, the general provision would of itself have reached it as such. But it is one thing to leave an offence liable to the punishment by not excepting it, and another to enact. And the punishment by transportation, or by long imprisonment, would probably be found far less ineffectual for the prevention of the crime. It would not, however, be difficult, in the present high state of the art of engraving, and it is every way a public duty of great magnitude, to place notes of the Bank of England, and all official orders and receipts respecting the payment of money, absolutely out of the reach of forgery.

This is a very concise and clear act; and at the same time that it has a considerable tendency to check abuses in the application of the public money for the future, it is striking evidence, among others, of what the state of things was when the present Administration came into office.

The next to be considered is intituled

"An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore." 22 Mar. 1806. 46 G. 3, c. 8.

This act does not well admit of abridgment; yet the great importance of it to individuals and to the public requires that some of the most material clauses be stated.

The preamble recites, that it may be necessary for the defence of the possessions of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland, that a body of Royal Marine Forces should be employed in the fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners: and that, whereas they may be frequently quartered on shore, where they would not be subject to the laws for the govern-

* Twenty years back there were 176 classes of offence punishable with death in the first instance; sixty-five clergyable, which means death on a second conviction of any clergyable or higher felony. In all two hundred and forty-one.

ing

ing of his Majeſty's forces by ſea, it is requiſite for the retaining of ſuch forces in their duty that an exact diſcipline be obſerved, and that marines who ſhall mutiny, or ſtir ſedition, or deſert, be brought to a more ſpeedy and exemplary puniſhment than the laws would (otherwiſe) allow: and it then proceeds to enact, giving a commencement from the 25th March, 1806.

But before we take farther notice of theſe enactments, it will be proper to ſtate generally what have been the preceding proviſions.

By 13 Car. II. ſ. 1. c. 9, rules, articles, and orders were enacted for the government of the navy.

And by 22 Geo. II. c. 33, an. 1749, intituled

"An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels, and Forces, by Sea.

This and ſeveral other Acts on the ſame ſubject were modified and incorporated into one ſyſtem.

By a clauſe in this, very humane and judicious (§ 3), no perſon is to be liable to a ſentence of impriſonment for more than two years.

Many crimes are made puniſhable with death by ſentence of a court-martial; partly ſuch as excluſively relate to the naval ſervice, and partly ſuch as are puniſhable in like manner when committed by any perſon, by the general ſtatute law.

Among thoſe puniſhable with death is, by Art. 11, not obeying the commander in time of action, and not uſing every poſſible endeavour to put his orders in execution.

By Art. 10, the conduct of every officer not preparing for action according to ſignal, or not encouraging his men to fight courageouſly.

By Art. 12, every perſon not coming into fight through cowardice, negligence, or diſaffection, or not doing his utmoſt to take and deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy, and to aſſiſt and relieve all the King's ſhips and thoſe of his allies.

By Art. 13, not purſuing an enemy, or relieving a friend in view.

Delaying or diſcouraging the ſervice on account of wages, or deſerting, is, by different articles, puniſhable in the ſame manner.

By Arts. 34 and 35, mutiny, diſobedience, or any other of the crimes, by a perſon on ſervice and full pay, on ſhore, being part of the crew, is made puniſhable in the ſame manner as if at ſea.

Theſe previous foundations exiſting, and alſo an act, an. 1701. 1 Anne, ſ. 2, c. 16,

"For puniſhing Soldiers who ſhall mutiny or deſert, and for puniſhing falſe muſters, and for better Payment of Quarters in England,"

The preſent act makes proviſion, founded in great meaſure on the preceding ſtatutes.

The chief of its own particular proviſions are theſe. It makes deſertion (§ 7) puniſhable as tranſportable felony; and return from tranſportation puniſhable with death; that is, if the court-martial ſhall not think it deſerving of death. It puniſhes mutiny and deſertion, enliſting in another regiment, ſleeping on poſt, or leaving it before being relieved, treating with the enemy without licence, correſponding with the enemy, ſtriking or uſing violence to a ſuperior officer, or diſobeying lawful commands, puniſhable with death, or ſuch other puniſhment as a court-martial may inflict.

In a word, it adopts, in this reſpect, the general proviſions of the Mutiny Act reſpecting the land forces.

It empowers the Lord High Admiral, or three or more commiſſioners (§ 3), to make articles in writing for the puniſhment of crimes, according to the meaning of the preſent act.

It provides (§ 4) that no perſon ſhall be puniſhable with loſs of life or limb by ſuch articles, who are not ſo puniſhable under the act.

It orders (§ 22) perſons puniſhable capitally or otherwiſe, under the known laws of the land, to be delivered over to the civil magiſtrate.

It directs them to be quartered only in public houſes or alehouſes, or houſes for ſelling brandy or wine, with the exception that it be not the houſes of diſtillers, nor of ſhopkeepers whoſe principal dealing is not in brandy or wine, nor in private houſes.

It provides (§ 60) that Marine Forces borne as part of the crew of a ſhip of war ſhall be under 22 G. 2, c. 33, already recited.

It gives a clauſe (§ 55) in favour of perſons haſtily enliſting themſelves, like that of ſoldiers; by which they cannot be brought before a magiſtrate to aſſent

or

or diſſent as to ſuch enliſtment in leſs than twenty-four hours, and are to be brought within four days.

And it enacts, that the act ſhall be in force to the 25th of March, 1807; and in Ireland, from 1 April, 1806, to 1 April 1807.

This act is ſubſtantially, and in general, an accommodation of the General Mutiny Act reſpecting land forces, to marines while on ſhore.

The laſt act under this head, 46 G. 3, c. 31, is

"An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1807, an Act made in the 44th Year of his preſent Majeſty*, for empowering his Majeſty to accept the Services of ſuch Parts of his Militia Forces in Ireland as might voluntarily offer themſelves to be employed in Great Britain." 21 April, 1806.

* C. 32.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In July, 1806.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEGOTIATION for peace, between this country and France, has been commenced between Mr. Fox and Prince Talleyrand, which has had conſiderable effect on the funds both in London and Paris. The people of England, in general, view the negotiation with indifference, becauſe they do not, at the preſent moment, expect conceſſions from the French Emperor, intoxicated as he is by his overthrow of the Powers on the Continent; and governing the ocean as they do, they are not prepared to make conceſſions to him, whom they deſpiſe both from the manner in which he obtained his power, and the way in which he has abuſed it.

The Earl of Caledon has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, with its territories and dependencies.

Captain Prowſe, of the Sirius, on the 17th of April defeated a French convoy off the Tiber, under circumſtances which add new laurels to our navy. He deſcribes the action in the following terms:

"*Sirius, Malta, 27th April.*

"Being ſix or ſeven leagues to the Eaſtward of Civita Vecchia, on the 17th inſtant, at two P. M. I gained intelligence that a French force was to have ſailed that morning from thence, and were to proceed to Naples. I crowded a preſs of ſail in the ſame direction; and at a quarter paſt four they were ſeen from the maſt-head near ſhore. On cloſing with them juſt after ſun-ſet, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing one ſhip, three brigs (corvettes), and five heavy gun-veſſels, formed in compact order of battle, within two leagues of the mouth of the Tiber, and near a dangerous ſhoal, lying to, with reſolution to await our attack. At ſeven, within piſtol-ſhot, commenced firing with vigour from both ſides, and continued cloſely engaged with the ſquadron for two hours, when the Commodore, in the ſhip, hailed 'he had ſurrendered.' His gallant and determined reſiſtance, together with the dangers of the ſhore, and crippled condition of his Majeſty's ſhip, (the ſmoothneſs of the water admitting the enemy to uſe their guns with the greateſt effect) prevented me from purſuing the remainder of the flotilla, although ſeveral were much diſabled, and compelled, a ſhort time before the ſhip ſtruck, to ceaſe firing, and make off. Had it been day-light, I have no doubt, from the firm and gallant conduct evinced by the officers and ſhip's company, that we ſhould have ſucceeded in capturing more of the enemy's veſſels. I have deeply to lament the loſs of my nephew, the only officer, and eight ſeamen and marines, killed in the above conteſt, and three officers and ſeventeen ſeamen and marines wounded, nine of whom are in a very dangerous ſtate. The ſhip captured is called La Bergere; mounts eighteen long twelve-pounders, manned with one hundred and eighty-nine men, and was commanded by Chaney Duolvis, Captain of a frigate, and Commodore of the flotilla, and belonging to the Legion of Honour. She is a remarkable fine veſſel, ſails well, and is fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. I beg particularly to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Lieutenant William Hepenſtall, who was the ſenior Lieutenant in the actions of the 22d July and 21ſt October, and who has been in the ſhip nearly five years, as an officer deſerving of promotion. The gallantry and good conduct of the other officers and ſhip's company likewiſe deſerve my warmeſt acknowledgments."

On the 4th of May, about one A. M. the boats of the Renommée and Nautilus, under the direction of Lieutenant Sir William Parker, of the former ſhip, gallantly boarded, carried, and brought out from under the fire of the guns of the town and Torre de Vieja, near Cape Palos, and alſo from under the fire of more than one hundred muſketeers, his Catholic Majeſty's ſchooner Giganta, of nine guns, viz. two twenty-four pounders, and three

three four-pounders, long guns, and four four-pounders, ſwivels, commanded by Alfiere de Navis Don Juan de Moire, with a crew of thirty-eight men.

The Portugueſe Government perſiſt in their unfriendly conduct towards England. A cartel lately arrived in the Tagus, with 187 French priſoners from the Cape. Theſe ruffians roſe upon the guard on board the cartel, beat them, plundered the ſhip, and made their eſcape in the ſhip's boat. The guard fired upon them, but without effect. In conſequence of the guards having thus done their duty, the Portugueſe Miniſter wrote to Lord Strangford, our Charge d'Affaires, informing him that an embargo had been placed upon the cartel, and that ſhe would not be allowed to quit the port, for having dared to fire upon the Frenchmen on neutral ground. Lord Strangford communicated the note to the commanding officer on the ſtation, from whom theſe particulars have been collected. This makes the ſecond ſhip which the Portugueſe Government have thought proper to embargo in the courſe of a very few days, although both of them were actually employed on important ſervice.

The Fervent gun brig was attacked on the 24th in coming from Tangiers, by ſome of the enemy's gun boats, and was much crippled in her maſts and rigging; one man was killed, and the Lieutenant and another wounded: the enemy had ſix killed and twelve wounded.

The lateſt accounts from Cadiz ſtate, that they expect a French army of 60,000 men in Spain this ſummer, and the French agents are now employed in Barbary procuring cattle for their ſubſiſtence, and horſes to draw their cannon and mount their cavalry. Either Portugal or Gibraltar is their object.

It is ſaid that Buonaparte intends ſhortly to viſit the coaſt, and to re-eſtabliſh his head-quarters at Boulogne, and perform over again the farce of *preparing* for the invaſion of this country—a ſcheme which is as phyſically impoſſible, while we maintain our naval ſuperiority, as it would be to make a voyage to the moon!

The French tyrant will not withdraw his armies from Germany till he is put in poſſeſſion of the mouths of the Cattaro, which have been ſeized by another power, over whom Auſtria has no controul. Ruſſia, on a principle of humanity, a ſentiment alien to the heart of the Corſican, has conſented to reſtore the poſition to Auſtria: but ſuch are the unavoidable delays, that if the return of the French armies to the left bank of the Rhine is not to take place until intelligence of the actual evacuation of Cataro ſhall be received, it is evident that Germany will be condemned for ſome weeks more to groan under their oppreſſion. Between intentional delays, and the formalities upon which Buonaparte inſiſts, a conſiderable time muſt neceſſarily elapſe before a French garriſon can occupy the poſt.

A letter from Araba, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated the 3d of May, ſtates that "The celebrated Miranda, a native of Caraccas, has arrived there with a large American ſhip and two ſchooners, having on board 280 men, deſtined to kindle the torch of Revolution upon the Continent. They have a conſiderable number of arms and ammunition, ten colonels, and all the officers of a new adminiſtration and municipality."

A meſſage from the King, recommending to Parliament to increaſe the proviſion made for the younger branches of his Royal family, has been taken into conſideration; and it has been agreed to, that the incomes of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Suſſex, Cmbridge, and Glouceſter, ſhould be augmented from 12,000l. to 18,000l. This increaſe, with that of an additional 1000l. per annum to the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the five Princeſſes, and the Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, will be an annual addition of 43,000l. to the nationa expenditure.

The reaſons urged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this augmentation were as follow:—

"The proviſion for the younger ſons of the King was fixed at 12,000l. per annum in 1778. This was judged at that time to be a proper ſum, and adequate to the due ſupport of their rank. But he would leave it to the Houſe to determine, when they looked at the increaſed expence attending every article of conſumption, when they conſidered that moſt of them were doubled ſince that period, and ſome of them more than doubled, whether that ſum could be regarded as any way adequate. From the advanced ages alſo of the illuſtrious perſonages, more appearance and greater expenditure were called for, than in the younger part of their lives, when this ſum was originally fixed."

On the 2d of July, in the Houſe of Commons Lord Henry Petty roſe, to bring forward a motion which was entirely unconnected with political ſyſtems of parties, but which related to the health, happineſs, and welfare of the united kingdom, and to the human race in general.

"His lordſhip called attention to the diſcovery of inoculating for the cow-pox, or as it is uſually

ufually called, the Vaccine Inoculation, which had checked in a great degree the progreſs of a dreadful malady which had ſpread ravage and deſolation over the world. He ſhould not go into any length of detail upon the hiſtory of this diſcovery; he ſhould only ſtate, that the diſcovery itſelf, as well as the effects which have ſince been derived from it, were the reſults of the conſtant labour of an eminent phyſician (Dr. Jenner), who had devoted above thirty years of his life to this ſingle object. This diſcovery was made in 1777, but it was not until the year 1788 that Dr. Jenner recommended the extending of the cow-pox by means of *inoculation:* in 1798 he was enabled, from a long courſe of ſucceſsful experiments, to recommend the diſcovery to the people of this country, and to Europe, in ſuch a manner as to excite univerſal attention: in 1799, it was very generally introduced into America, not only among the more civilized inhabitants, but even among the Indians. In 1801 it was practiſed all over the continent of Europe with the happieſt effect. Certain prejudices he ſaid had greatly obſtructed the progreſs of this moſt uſeful diſcovery in this country, and in conſequence of theſe prejudices, the number of annual deaths from the ſmall pox in London, which had been reduced from 1,811 to 622, had again riſen to 1,685, ſo that they were faſt approaching to their original amount. The meaſure he had now to propoſe was, "that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying him to direct his college of phyſicians to inquire into the ſtate of Vaccine Inoculation, and its effect in deſtroying the ſmall pox, and to report the evidence upon the ſubject, and the cauſes which have retarded its progreſs in the united kingdom; and that this report ſhould be laid before parliament. He hoped that this report would be ready before the commencement of the next ſeſſion; and ſhould it be favourable, as he had every reaſon to expect, it would become a ſerious conſideration with the houſe, what ſtep ſhould be taken to make the diſcovery as beneficial to this country as it had been to other nations. It would alſo be a ſubject for their conſideration, whether any reward at all adequate to the importance of the diſcovery, or worthy the character and liberality of this country, had been given to a man who, by the entire application of his mind to this ſubject, had been enabled to render ſuch important ſervices, not only to this country and to Europe, but to the world; ſervices which would not be confined to the preſent generation, but which would be felt as long as the human race exiſted."

Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Windham, Mr. Banks, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Paul, ſpoke in favour of the addreſs which was agreed to *nemine contradicente*.

On the 11th, a long debate took place on a motion made by Sir H. Mildmay, for Vote of Thanks to the Volunteers, for their zeal and patriotiſm in the ſervice of their country. Lord Oſſulſton oppoſed the motion, and moved the previous queſtion, which was ſupported by Lord Howick and Mr. Windham. The Vote of Thanks was enforced by ſeveral Members, particularly by Mr. Sheridan, who delivered an animated ſpeech in favour of the Volunteers. He defended the conduct he had hitherto adopted, and declared his intention to adhere, under all circumſtances, and in all ſituations, to the ſame principles by which he had been guided, with regard to that meritorious body of men. We regret to ſay that the previous queſtion was carried by a majority of 75 to 41. Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, that this Houſe continues to retain its opinion of the zeal of the Volunteers and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom, and highly approves the patriotiſm which induced them to embody themſelves for the defence of the country, which was negatived by a majority of 69 to 39!!!

Parliament was prorogued on the 23d. of July by special commiſſion, when the following ſpeech was delivered, in his majeſty's name, by the Lord Chancellor:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the ſtate of the public buſineſs enables his Majeſty to cloſe this ſeſſion of Parliament.

"We are, at the ſame time, directed to expreſs to you the great ſatisfaction which his Majeſty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the moſt important intereſts of his Empire, which has been ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted in all your proceedings.

"The meaſures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military ſyſtem, your attention to combine theſe arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have eſtabliſhed for the ſpeedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majeſty's particular acknowledgments.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majeſty to thank you for the proviſion which you have made for the various exigencies of the public ſervice, particularly by raiſing, within the year, ſo very large a proportion of the neceſſary ſupplies; a meaſure in itſelf highly advantageous, and which muſt create, both at home and abroad, the moſt favourable impreſſion of our national reſources, and of the ſpirit which animates the Britiſh people. You may be aſſured that the utmoſt attention ſhall be paid to the frugal adminiſtration of thoſe ſupplies which you have ſo liberally granted.

" His Majeſty is particularly ſenſible of the freſh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the proviſion which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his royal family to meet the neceſſary expences of their ſtation.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majeſty, being always anxious for the reſtoration of peace on juſt and honourable terms, is engaged in diſcuſſions, with a view to the accompliſhment of this moſt deſirable end. Their ſucceſs muſt depend on a correſponding diſpoſition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his Majeſty looks with the fulleſt confidence to the continuance of that union and public ſpirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or ſecurity to peace."

His Majeſty's commiſſion for proroguing the Parliament was read at the table, the ſame noble lords ſitting as commiſſioners. The Lord Chancellor then ſaid:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" By virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion under the great ſeal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majeſty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thurſday, the 28th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 28th of Auguſt next."

There are at preſent in commiſſion 730 ſhips of war, (excluſive of cutters, &c. of which 122 are of the line, 15 from 50 to 44 guns, 165 frigates, 181 ſloops, 247 brigs, &c. making a total of 730 veſſels. The ordinary compriſes 24 ſhips of the line; 18 repairing for ſervice, and 24 building.

Orders have been iſſued for aſſembling and immediately embarking the following troops:—the firſt and third battalions of the firſt brigade of guards, the 14th, 36th, 49th, 52d, 62d, 99th, and eight companies of the 95th regiments of infantry. They are to be accompanied by ſome horſe and foot artillery, ſo that the amount of the expedition will be little ſhort of 12,000 men. It is intended for the defence of Sicily.

It appears by a return from the Adjutant-General's office, that the number of effective men in foreign and colonial corps in the ſervice of Great Britain, is 31,707.

HOLLAND.

On the 24th of June, their Majeſties made their ſolemn entrance into the Hague. When the proceſſion reached the palace of their high mightineſſes, their majeſties were received at the door of the anti-chamber by the preſident and two other deputies. Having entered the hall of the aſſembly, the king ſeated himſelf on the throne, and put on his hat. On the right hand ſide and behind his majeſty, ſat the grand chamberlain and the aid-de-camp general; on the left the maſter of the horſe, and the grand maſter of the civil liſt. All the other officers of ſtate were ranged in proper ſituations. The members of the aſſembly ſtood up in their places uncovered on the entrance of the king; but when his majeſty covered himſelf they followed his example. The preſident placed himſelf in his chair directly oppoſite the king. After the king was ſeated, he directed the grand maſter of the ceremonies to adminiſter the oaths of allegiance to their high mightineſſes. Each member approached the foot of the throne, and was ſworn on the holy evangeliſts.

Speech of the New King of Holland to their High Mightineſſes.

" GENTLEMEN — When the National Deputies came to offer me the throne which I aſcend this day, I accepted it under the conviction that it was the wiſh of the whole nation—that the confidence and neceſſities of all called me to it. Relying on the intelligence, zeal, and patriotiſm of the principal public functionaries, and particularly on your's, gentlemen, the deputies, I have fearleſsly weighed in my mind the misfortunes of the nation in their fulleſt extent. Animated by the ſtrongeſt deſire to promote the welfare of this good people, and entertaining a hope that I ſhould one day attain that end, I ſtifled thoſe ſentiments which, till then, had been ever the object and happineſs of my life. I have conſented to change my country, to ceaſe to be ſolely and entirely a Frenchman, after having paſſed my whole life in performing, to the beſt of my ability, thoſe duties which that name preſcribes to all who have the honour of bearing it. I have conſented to ſeparate myſelf, for the firſt time, from him who, from my infancy, has poſſeſſed my love and admiration —to loſe the repoſe and independence which thoſe whom Heaven calls to govern cannot have—to quit him, the ſeparation from whom would fill me with apprehenſion, even in the moſt tranquil times, and whoſe preſence precludes danger. I have conſented to all this —and, Gentlemen, had I not done ſo, I would nevertheleſs yet act the ſame part, now that by the ardour, joy, and confidence of the people through whoſe country I have paſſed, they have proved to me that you were the true interpreters of the nation, now eſpecially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the intereſts of your native land, and on your confidence in, and fidelity towards me

" Gentlemen, this is the firſt day of the real independence of the United Provinces. A tranſient glance at paſt ages is ſufficient to convince us, that they never had a ſtable government, a fixed deſtiny, a real independence. Under that famous people, whom they fought and ſerved by turns, as under the Franks and

the

the empire of the Weſt, they were neither free nor tranquil. Neither were they ſo afterwards, when ſubjected to Spain. Their wars and their repeated quarrels until the union, added to the glory of the nation, confirmed its qualities in point of frankneſs, intrepidity, and honour, for which, indeed, it had been always celebrated: but its efforts procured it neither tranquility nor independence, even under the Princes of Orange, who, though they were uſeful to their country, as ſoldiers and ſtateſmen, were always diſturbing it, by pretending, or endeavouring to obtain a power which the nation denied them. Nor could Holland be conſidered in that ſtate in later times, when the elevation of ideas and the general agitation of Europe ſo long ſuſpended the repoſe of nations. After ſo many viſſicitudes, ſo much agitation, ſo many calamities, and at the time when the great ſtates were enlarging themſelves, ameliorating and concentrating their governments and their forces, this country could enjoy no real ſafety nor independence but in a moderate monarchial ſtate; a form which had been acknowledged during a long period, and by each nation in its turn, as the moſt perfect, and, if not abſolutely ſo, yet as much as the nature of man will admit. But, doubtleſs, if perfection were the lot of humanity, we might then diſpenſe with a government of this kind.—Laws would then be founded in wiſdom, and obeyed without reluctance or obſtacle; virtue would reign triphant, and enſure its own reward; vice would be baniſhed, and wickedneſs rendered impotent; but illuſions which favour ſuch romantic ideas of human nature are tranſient; and experience ſoon brings us back to poſitive facts. However, even monarchy is not ſufficient for a country, which though powerful and important, is not ſufficiently ſo for its poſition, which requires forces of the firſt rank both by land and ſea. It will, therefore, be neceſſary for it to form a connection with one of the great Powers of Europe, with which its amity may be eternally aſſured without any alteration of its independence.

"This, Gentlemen, is what your nation has done; this is the object of its conſtitutional laws, and alſo that of my taking upon me an employment ſo glorious; this is my object in placing myſelf in the midſt of a people who are, and ever ſhall be mine, by my affection and my ſolicitude. With pride I perceive two of the principal means of government and confidence offering themſelves to me; the honour and the virtue of the inhabitants.

"Yes, gentlemen, theſe ſhall be the real ſupporters of the throne—I wiſh for no other guides. For my part, I know no diſtinctions of religion or party—diſtinctions can only ariſe from merit and ſervices.—My deſign is only to remedy the evils which the country has ſuffered. The duration of thoſe evils, and the difficulty in remedying them, will only increaſe and realiſe my glory. To effect theſe objects, I have occaſion for the entire confidence of the nation, their complete devotion, and all the talents of the diſtinguiſhed men whom it contains, but particularly of you, gentlemen, whoſe zeal, talents, and patriotiſm are well known. I am at this moment appealing to the good and faithful Hollanders, before the deputies of the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom. I ſee them around me with pleaſure. Let them bear to their fellow citizens the aſſurance of my ſolicitude and my affection; let them carry the ſame teſtimony of theſe ſentiments to Amſterdam; that city which is the honour of commerce and of the country; that city which I wiſh to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the reſidence of the Sovereign. Let them alſo carry the ſame aſſurances to their fellow citizens, and the deputies of that neighbouring city, the proſperity of which I hope very ſoon to renew, and whoſe inhabitants I diſtinguiſh.

"It is by theſe ſentiments, gentlemen, it is by the union of all orders of people in the ſtate, and by that of my ſubjects among themſelves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only baſis of real honour aſſigned to men; but principally by the unanimity which has hitherto preſerved theſe provinces from all dangers and calamities, and which has ever been their ſhield, that I expect the tranquillity, ſafety, and glory of the nation, and the happineſs of my life."

GERMANY.

The Vienna Gazette of the 11th of June, contains the following particulars under the head of Turkey:

"The Servian inſurgents, hitherto ſo uniformly ſucceſsful againſt the troops of the grand ſeignor, have been defeated by the Boſniaks. The enmity of theſe two tribes towards each other has in conſequence been inflamed to an uncommon degree, and great multitudes of Servians have already taken the field againſt the latter.

The preparations of the Porte on the Drina are continued without intermiſſion. Numerous detachments of troops daily paſs through the capital, on their march from Natolia to that quarter. Cadi Pacha is alſo on his march from Conia, with a body of from 10,000 to 12,000 men. Ibrahim, pacha of Albania, has declined the proffered command of the grand army at Sophia, until the ſtate of things in the vicinity of his Pachalic ſhall aſſume a more ſettled aſpect. Of the 12th of May near 13,000 troops, diſciplined on the new plan, began their march from the barracks, to act partly againſt the Servians, and partly againſt other tribes in Romelia; who ſtill abſolutely refuſe to ſubmit to the government of Nizani Gedid.

The Reis Effendi has given Count Italinſky to underſtand, that the Porte may be placed in unpleaſant circumſtances with regard to ano-

ther power, ſhould the Montenegrins, as Turkiſh ſubjects, continue to give any active aſſiſtance in maintaining poſſeſſion of the Cattaro."

WEST INDIES.

The American Papers, received to the 14th ult. contain, with reſpect to the expedition of General Miranda, ſo many improbabilities and inconſiſtencies, that we are not without hopes they may prove wholly unfounded. One account attributes the diſcovery of the plan to the timidity of his brother. Miranda, on his arrival off Barcelona, is ſaid to have written a letter to his brother on ſhore, acquainting him with his intention, and adviſing him, his mother, and ſiſter, to retire into the interior, and to take with them the moſt valuable of their property. His brother was alarmed; and, leſt he ſhould be ſuſpected of being concerned in the enterprize, he communicated the contents of the letter to the Governor-General of the Carraccas. This account ſeems to have been fabricated in the United States.

It is well known that Miranda proceeded from Jacmel to the little iſland of Aruba, ſituated a ſmall diſtance to the leeward of Curaçoa; he left it about the 16th of April, with the Leander and his two ſchooners, and was attempting a landing towards the province of Coro, when his little ſquadron fell in with two Spaniſh privateers, one of fourteen and the other of twelve guns, fitted out at Laguira by the Government of Caraccas. The Leander, after attempting to engage the ſtouteſt, ſuddenly withdrew from the conteſt, crowded ſail, and eſcaped; the ſchooners were left to their own fate, and after a trifling reſiſtance ſtruck to the ſmalleſt of the Spaniſh privateers. Two young Spaniards, who were on board of the ſchooners, anticipating their fate, threw themſelves overboard and were drowned; the remainder were taken and carried into Porto Cavello, where they were lodged in jail; ſome of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to the Carraccas.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

DIARRHŒA	23
Cholera	11
Dyſenteria	2
Pthyſis	8
Scrophula	4
Amenorrhœa	16
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	2
Hyſterica	3
Epilepſia	1
Hypochondriaſis et Dyſpepſia	13
Anaſarca et Aſcites	7
Morbi Cutanei	12
Morbi Infantiles	14

Diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels have been, rather prematurely, prevalent during the paſt month. They ſeldom begin to ſpread themſelves ſo extenſively until the nearer approach of the autumnal ſeaſon. When bilious vomiting accompanies an undue degree of inteſtinal relaxation, it conſtitutes, in combination with it, a diſeaſe formidable from its commencement, and which often, with an alarming rapidity, ruſhes through the different ſtages of its progreſs towards an inevitably fatal termination. It is a thing by no means rare, that a patient ſhould die in twelve or ſix hours after the firſt attack; and if no efficacious method be in due time employed to check its advancement, or to mitigate the exhauſting violence of its ſymptoms, the chance is conſiderable that in two or three days a decided cholera will produce an entire and irrecoverable extinction of the ſenſorial power. Alkohol, in the earlieſt ſtage of this diſeaſe, whether it be given in its pure and ingenuous form, or under the diſguiſe of an officinal preparation, is a preſcription, although by no means confined to the unprofeſſional, which is fraught with an extreme degree of injury and peril; both as, by this means, are checked prematurely thoſe evacuations which, to a limited extent, ſeem neceſſary, in order to purify and exonorate the bowels from the quantity of colluvies with which they are polluted and oppreſſed; and likewiſe, becauſe ſo abrupt and unſeaſonable an interruption of a ſalutary and reſtorative diſcharge involves imminent riſk of inducing thoſe inflammations of the ſtomach, or other viſcera, which conſtitute, from the nicety required in their management, and the neceſſity to life of the organs which they attack,

tack, the moſt formidable perhaps of all the diſeaſed affections to which the human frame can be expoſed.

The inclination to vomiting in this diſorder may, to a certain degree, be checked by *ſtriving* againſt it; which it is often deſirable to do, as the too frequent ſtraining of the ſtomach implied in vomiting cannot fail, by ſtill farther impairing its tone, to aggravate a diſpoſition to thoſe troubleſome ſymptoms which, for a moment only, it is calculated to relieve. This ſpecies of morbid convulſion, after having been frequently ſuppreſſed by a ſtrenuous effort of volition, will be leſs apt ſpeedily to recur.

The different degree of power which perſons of diſtinct habits and conſtitution appear to poſſeſs, not only over the feelings and faculties of the mind, but likewiſe over what are called the involuntary muſcles, and even the nerves and the blood veſſels of the body, affords ground for a ſpeculation, curious at leaſt, if not important, how far ſo deſirable a power may be *acquired*; and to what extent, by ſome yet undiſcovered method of education, it may be elevated and improved. Dr. Cheyne relates an inſtance, in one of his medical treatiſes, the accuracy of it is eſtabliſhed by an irrefragable combination of evidence, in which a perſon, at any time when he choſe, could exhibit every phenomenon of death; and, after having lain for a conſiderable period exactly as a corpſe, was able, as it ſhould ſeem, by a voluntary ſtruggle, to reſtore to himſelf the appearance and all the various functions of intellect and animation.*

We are not aware, or at leaſt not ſufficiently ſo, that the greater part of nervous, are, through the medium of ſympathy, ſcarcely leſs *infectious* than febrile diſeaſes. Amongſt many other inſtances of this fact which, at different times, have fallen in the way of the reporter, one ſtriking caſe he has very recently been made acquainted with, of a young lady who, although before ſhe had been remarkable for the uniform chearfulneſs and gaiety of her temper, has become decidedly and often deplorably dejected, in conſequence of having for a length of time been domeſticated with a friend who was of a deſponding and melancholy caſt. The circumambient atmoſphere of an hypochondriacal, like that of a typhous patient, is impregnated with contagion; which, although not ſo immediately active, is almoſt as certain, and at leaſt equally miſchievous and malignant, in its ultimate operation.

It is principally on account of the barbarous and unphiloſophical treatment, but in part, likewiſe, it is owing to the unequivocally *communicative* nature of mental indiſpoſition, that the receptacles are too often found to be the nurſeries of inſanity; where any, however ſmall, an aberration from the ordinary and healthy ſtandard of nervous excitement may, in no long time, be matured and expanded into the full ſize and frightful monſtroſity of madneſs.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, July 26, 1806.

---

* "He could *die* or *expire* when he pleaſed, and yet, by an effort or ſomehow, he could come to life again. He inſiſted ſo much on our ſeeing the trial made, that we were at laſt forced to comply. We all *three* felt his pulſe firſt; it was diſtinct, though ſmall and thready; and his heart had its uſual beating. He compoſed himſelf on his back, and lay in a ſtill poſture for ſome time; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking glaſs to his mouth. I found his pulſe ſink gradually, till at laſt I could not feel any, by the moſt exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the leaſt motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine the leaſt ſoil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth; then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart, and breath, but could not by the niceſt ſcrutiny diſcover the leaſt ſymptom of life in him. We reaſoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could, and finding he ſtill continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at laſt were ſatisfied he was actually dead, and were juſt ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by nine o'clock in the morning in autumn. As we were going away, we obſerved ſome motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulſe and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and ſpeak ſoftly. We were all aſtoniſhed to the laſt degree at this unexpected change, and, after ſome further converſation with him and with ourſelves, went away fully ſatisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational ſcheme how to account for it. He afterwards called for his attorney, added a codicil to his will, &c., and calmly and compoſedly died about five or ſix o'clock that evening." *Vide Cheyne's Engliſh Malady.*

Alphabetical

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABSALOM John, Maiden lane, Covent garden, ſtraw hat manufacturer. (Courteen, College hill
Armitage Richard, Vigo lane, ironmonger. (Dawſon and Wratiſlaw, Warwick ſtreet
Amery John, Bayſwater, carpenter. (Dawſon and Wratiſlaw, Warwick ſtreet
Atkins Robert, Fenchurch ſtreet, mathematical inſtrument maker. (Monney, Wood ſtreet
Baskwith John, King ſtreet, Hammerſmith, butcher. (G. Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Booth John, Bury, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer. (Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's Inn
Belling Charles, Kent road, Southwark, victualler. (Evans Kennington croſs
Crefwell George, Droitwich, coal merchant. (Bray and Gale, Droitwich
Chiffney Barker, Liverpool and King ſtreet, Covent garden, ſoap manufacturer. (Blake and White, Eſſex ſtreet
Downall William, Stockport, grocer. (Blackſtock, St. Mildreds court
Davenport James, Rochdale, cotton ſpinner. Huxley, Pump court, Temple
Dearman Richard, of Barnſley, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, merchants. (Wilſon, 16, Greville ſtreet, Hatton garden
Delap Thomas, Barton-upon-Humber, ſhopkeeper. (Maris and Brown, Bartlett
Du Bois John Baptiſte, Bury ſtreet, merchant. (Rogers, Manchester buildings
Ekenſtein Daniel, College hill, merchant. (Allen, Exley, and Co Furnival's Inn
Edwards John, Stonehouſe, draper. (James, Gray's Inn
Fielding John, and William Walker, Nicholas lane, ſhip brokers. (Warrand, Caſtle court, Budge row
Graff James, and Patrick Dempſey Foley, Tower royal, merchants. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday ſtreet
Grover Thomas, Kingſton-upon-Thames, poſtmaſter. (Simpſon and Co Temple
Hatch, John, Axbridge, grocer. (Bleaſdale and Alexander, New Inn
Hyde James, Long lane, Southwark, victualler. (Attorney not named
Harriſon Richard, Ormſkirk, watchmaker. (Windle, John ſtreet
Jackſon John, Great Yarmouth, chemiſt. (Wiltſhire and Co. 6, Throgmorton ſtreet
Lane James, Cheapſide, warehouſeman. (Foulkes and Longuell, Gray's Inn
Lythgoe James, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackſtock, St. Mildreds court
Lawrence Ely, Huddersfield, druggiſt. (Battye, Chancery lane
Maſon William, Huntingdon, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Maſſey Thomas, Manchester, cotton dealer. (Foulkes, Gray's Inn
M'Dermott John, Red Lion ſtreet, Borough, hop factor. (Paſmore, Old Broad ſtreet chambers
Newton Isaac, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Phillips Benjamin, and William Bacon, Ewer ſtreet, Borough, drug grinders. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury ſquare
Pennock William, Whitby, ropemaker. (Sykes and Knowles, Lincoln's Inn
Ronkſley Francis, Sheffield, edge-tool maker (Bigg, Hatton garden
Shaw John, Fore ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (William Nettlefold, Bouverie ſtreet
Sherwin Thomas, Tower ſtreet, wine merchant. (Pullen, 34, Fore ſtreet
Swancott Meredith, Foſter lane, warehouſeman. (Smith, Hatton garden
Surtees A. J. Surtees, R. Burdon, J. Brawling, and J. Embleton, bankers, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (Bainbridge, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne
Southwell Henry Edwin, Saxmundham, money ſcrivener. (Debary and Cope, Inner Temple
Sharpe Jeſſe, Phœnix ſtreet, St. Pancraſs, painter. (Kibblethwaite and Co. Gray's Inn place
Stevens Joſeph, and John Carter, Bread ſtreet, warehouſemen. (Wiltſhire and Co Throgmorton ſtreet
Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler. (Wadeſon and Co. Auſtin Friars
Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant. (Windus and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Stubley David, Batley, clothier. (Lambert, Hatton Garden
Thomas Dorrien Thomas, Portſea, ſtationer. (Meſſum, Portſea
Tydeman John Simpſon, Colcheſter, ironmonger. (Hanſon and Co. Chancery lane
Turner John, Lane-end, potter. (Small and Auſtin, Temple
Turner William, Lane-end, potter. (Small and Auſtin, Temple
Villiers John, Coventry, liquor merchant. (Hughes, Temple.
Witton Richard, Guernſey, merchant. (Allen and Co. Furnivals Inn
Whitehouſe Edward, Birmingham, ſword-hilt maker. (Turner and Wells, Warwick court, Gray's Inn lane
Weſtlake Thomas, Plymouth dock, draper. (Eaton, Birchin lane
Whightman Thomas, Arundel, vintner. (Holmes, Arundel
Yates William, Handſworth, bleacher. (Jackſon, Hare court, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bennett George, Birmingham, linen-draper, July 22
Bury Richard, Manchester, dryſalter, July 19
Berriman John, Pimlico, florift, Auguſt 9
Bell Michael, Monkgate, oil merchant, Auguſt 11
Bate Forteſcue, Vigo lane, Printſeller, Auguſt 9, final
Bicknell John, Little Maddox ſtreet, dealer and chapman, Auguſt 2
Beeſley Francis, and Thomas Owen, Rood lane, wine merchants, Auguſt 21
Brewer James, Richmond hill, victualler, Auguſt 10
Brown Matthew, St. John's ſquare, printer, July 29
Brumhall Thomas, Moſley, cotton ſpinner, July 28
Canning John, Birmingham, plater, July 22
Carter John, Grimſtone, grocer, July 19
Cox John, and Frederick Heſſick, Crutched-friars, merchants, Nov. 8, final
Da Coſta Benjamin Mendes, Bury ſtreet, dealer and chapman, Jus. 26
Davis Edward, and William Phillips, Church ſtreet, brewers, Auguſt 9
Donniſon Thomas, Preſcot ſtreet, merchant, July 8
Dogſon George, Kendall, grocer, July 29
Eaſterby George, and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, July 19
Eddells Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, July 19
Farlly Thomas Ruſſell, Steyning, linen draper, July 22
Fosbrooke James, Derby, grocer, Auguſt 4
Frazer Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer, dealer, and chapman, Auguſt 16
Field George, Old Swan ſtairs, merchant, Auguſt 2, final
Field William, Old Swan ſtairs, merchant, Auguſt 2, final
Green Richard, Olney, lace merchant, July 23, final
Graves William, jun. Lloyd's coffee-houſe, merchant, Auguſt 2
Gamſon John, Kingſland road, flax dreſſer, Auguſt 16
Graham James, Mildenhall, innholder, Auguſt 22, final
Hube John Chriſtian, Deptford, potter, Auguſt 12
Holmes David, Liverpool, grocer, Auguſt 4
Hole Barnet, Painſwick, clothier, Auguſt 6
Jones Evan, Morton, dealer and chapman, July 26
Lewis John, Tynyda l, drover, July 26
Lewis Jacob, and Silveſter Cohn, Liverpool, merchants July 30
Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, Auguſt 7
Lacey John, Curſitor ſtreet, braſsfounder, Auguſt 2
Lowden William, Riding-houſe lane, farrier, Auguſt 2
Milburn William, and John Copeman, Bow church yard warehouſemen, July 8
Marſden William, Manchester, merchant, July 19
Macklin Anthony, Compton ſtreet, linen draper, July 29
Moorfoot Richard, Manchester, joiner, Auguſt 7
Murray Joſeph, Buxton, draper, Auguſt 26
Normington Thomas, Saffron Walden, innkeeper, Auguſt 9
Ormrod George, Manchester, dyer, Auguſt 12
Paris John Sawyer, Aldwinkle, victualler, July 19
Packer William, Chamber ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, taylor, July 26
Perks John, Great Saredon, money ſcrivener, July 23
Pierce John, Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 26, final
Pickup John, and James Pickup, Roſſendale, Woollen manufacturers, Auguſt 6, final
Platt Thomas, Diggles, merchant, Auguſt 27
Page John, Worceſter, hop merchant, Auguſt 21, final
Perkins Nathaniel, and Nathaniel Perkins, jun. Eaſtington, clothier, July 28
Read Edward, Ilford, carpenter, July 26
Silverſides Thomas, Wetherby, linen draper, Auguſt 20, final
Simon Solomon, Lynn, ſilverſmith, November 8, final
Smithſon Richard, Kingſton-upon-Hull, innkeeper, July 22
Strother Andrew, Tokenhouſe yard, factor, Auguſt 12
Stokes James, Worceſter, hop merchant, July 31
Sunders Joſeph, Arundel, woolſtapler, Auguſt 7, final
Townſend John, Stones-end, wine merchant, July 5
Wood, Richard, Liverpool, merchant, Auguſt 4, final
Willimott James Sebaſtian, Stamford, linen draper, July 19
Warlow John, Haverfordweſt, brewer, July 24
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, Auguſt 23
Wilſon William, Commerce row, Blackfriars road, druggiſt, Auguſt 9
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames ſtreet, grocers, Auguſt 2
Whitehead John, Rochdale, innkeeper, Auguſt 5, final
White James, Newnham, patten ring maker, Auguſt 8, final

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE Cadets at Woolwich will ſhortly remove into the New Academy on Shooter's-hill. The building, which is in the Gothic ſtyle, is calculated for the reception of 100 young Gentlemen, the Officers and Maſters, &c. in the moſt convenient manner. This public edifice is ſaid to have coſt upwards of 50,000l.

A ſhew of pinks for a wager of five hundred guineas, between the Gentlemen Floriſts of London, and of Uxbridge and its vicinity, took place on the 24th. of June at the Hats, on the Uxbridge-road; umpires were choſen from among the moſt celebrated judges. The ſhew conſiſted of ſix ſtands, with twelve bloſſoms of various ſorts; three on each ſide. It was univerſally allowed, that a more beautiful diſplay was never witneſſed. After a moſt careful and particular ſcrutiny, the umpires decided in favour of the London Floriſts. Mr. Stephens, a Gentleman of great celebrity, as an amateur, of flowers propoſed, after dinner, in the names of the London Gentlemen, to ſhew Pinks the next ſeaſon, for any ſum not exceeding five hundred guineas, againſt all England.

The remainder of the brick wall, which incloſed the Weſt front of Privy Gardens, Whitehall, ever ſince the reign of King Charles the Firſt, has been razed to the ground, the Duke of Richmond, on whoſe premiſes it ſtood, having given his conſent to the removal of this nuiſance, and thus followed the example ſet by Lord Gwydir, for the improvement of that neighbourhood, which, when the buildings now going on are completed, will be one of the moſt elegant in town. The improvements now carrying into execution were planned in the year 1773.

The following is a ſtatement of the quantity of Porter and Stout, brewed in London, by the Twelve principal Houſes, between the 5th of July, 1805, and the 5th July, 1806:

	Barrels.
Meux	187,349
Barclay	182,529
Hanbury	125,820
Whitbread	104,311
Goodwin	73,335
Shum	75,111
F. Calvert	64,475
Brown and Parry	57,404
Elliot	45,943
J. Calvert	36,444
Clowes	36,058
Biley	31,175

Owing to the repairs and improvements going on, and which are not yet completed, the houſe of Brown and Parry has brewed but little more than half the ſeaſon.

The quantity of Ale brewed in the London diſtrict, by the ſix principal houſes, between July 5, 1805, and July 5, 1806, is as follows:

	Barrels.
Stretton	19,207
Charrington	17,926
Webb	10,019
Sharp	9,102
Goding	9,060
Hall	7,505

On the 14th of July, the Weſt-India Dock Company opened a new Dock at Blackwall, appropriated for ſhips outward bound; and the *Phœnix* Weſt Indiaman, Captain Douglas, was warped into the baſon from the Import Dock, amidſt the applauſes of many thouſand ſpectators.

MARRIED.

The Rev. James Blenkarne, A.M. vicar of St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate, to Miſs E. S. L'Heureux, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex.

William Sloane, eſq. ſon of Colonel S. of Harley-ſtreet, to Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of the earl of Carliſle.

Joſeph White, eſq. late ſolicitor of the Treaſury, to Miſs Chamberlayne, daughter of the late William C., eſq. formerly of the Treaſury, and one of the Commiſſioners for auditing the public accounts.

Thomas Parry, eſq. to Mrs. Berrington, widow of William B., eſq. of Moat Hall, Salop.

At Hampſtead, Robert Smith, eſq. of Ayleſbury, Bucks, to Miſs Mary Suſannah Watſon, ſecond daughter of Sir James W., late one of His Majeſty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

The Rev. George Auguſtus Lamb, ſon of T. P. Lamb, eſq. of Mountsfield Lodge, Rye, to Miſs Juliana Louiſa, daughter of Dr. Bancroft, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

—C. G. Mundy, eſq. ſecond ſon of F. R. C. Mundy, eſq. of Markeaton, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Maſſingberd, only daughter of C. B. Maſſingberd, eſq. of Ormſby, Lincolnſhire.

At the Romiſh Chapel, King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Armand Comte de Barde, to Mademoiſelle Adele de St. Hermine, youngeſt daughter of the marquis of St. Hermine, and niece to the Duke de Polignac.

Mr. Aldrich, of Brighton, to Miſs Watſon, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand.

Mr. Charles Kemble, to Miſs De Camp.

At the ſeat of Lord Spencer Chicheſter, the Hon Colonel William Bligh, to Lady Sophia Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

At the houſe of Lord Dundas, in Arlington-ſtreet, Viſcount Milton, only ſon of Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Honourable Miſs Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas.

Captain

Captain Egan, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Blaquiere, daughter of the late Colonel James B., and niece of Lord De B.

At Lambeth, Mr. Edward Beaumont Venn, ſon of E. V., eſq. of Camberwell, to Miſs Harriet Green, third daughter of Francis G., eſq.

Mr. John Bleaden, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Mead, of the Old Jewry.

Edward Parkins, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Caroline Grey, of Upper Harley-ſtreet.

Capt. Macgregor, of the 88th regiment, to Miſs Parry Jones, daughter of Thomas Parry Jones, eſq. of Madrin, Carnarvonſhire.

Benjamin Edward Hall, eſq. to Miſs Braithwaite, daughter of the late Richard B., eſq. Admiral of the White.

The Hon. William Henry Hare, ſon of Lord Enniſmore, to Miſs Bough, only daughter of Iſaac B., eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Hendon, Lieut.-Colonel P. Cary, of the 28th regiment, to Miſs Hewett, eldeſt daughter of Lieut.-General H.

At Marquis Welleſley's in Oxford-ſtreet, Sir William Abdy, to Miſs Welleſley, daughter of the Marquis.

At Hampſtead, Leonard Horner, eſq. to Miſs Ann Suſanna Lloyd, daughter of Gamaliel L., eſq.

William Fuller, eſq. to Miſs Mary Browning, daughter of John B., eſq. of Blackheath.

Giles Stibbert, eſq. ſon of General S., to Miſs Jane Slatter, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas S., rector of Saltford, Somerſetſhire.

DIED.

In Bouverie ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, *Mrs. Page*, wife of Mr. James P.

At Stanſteadbury, Herts, Captain Joſelyn, of the royal navy, 81.

At his apartments, in Howland-ſtreet, Mr. *Alexander Poole Moore*; a young man of very diſtinguiſhed talents, as an architectural draughtſman. His drawings will long remain as an evidence of his great induſtry and faithful accuracy; particularly his laſt work, a drawing of that beautiful ſtructure, St. Mary's, Taunton. By his death, the public are deprived of the completion of a grand drawing of the elevation of the Weſt Front of St. Paul's, a work on which he had been occupied for ſeveral years.

At her houſe in Queen Ann-ſtreet, Weſt, *Lady Mary Duncan*, 87. She was ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent Earl of Thanet.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſt, *Major-general James Bannatyne*, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

At her houſe in Kenſington Gore, in her 70th year, the *Hon. Mary Leigh*, only ſurviving ſiſter and heireſs of Edward Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, which title became extinct at his death. By her demiſe, one of the fineſt eſtates in England comes to her heir at law (to whom is not yet known, but it is believed to Lord Craven), not leſs at the preſent rents, than 17,000l. a year, in Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and Cheſhire. But what makes this eſtate of immenſe value is, that the rents have not been raiſed theſe ſixty years; the good old Lady not wiſhing to raiſe them, as her brother had adopted that line of conduct; and at this moment, if re-let, it is ſuppoſed the annual revenue would not be leſs than 50,000l. Few deaths have happened, that will be more generally felt and regretted than that of this excellent woman. In her, the poor have loſt a benefactreſs, whoſe boundleſs ſtores were ever open to their relief; whoſe ears were never cloſed to their cry of miſery in diſtreſs; and whoſe bounteous hand freely dealt forth, unaſked, that ſuccour, which modeſt merit knows not how to ſolicit. Though a retired and in many reſpects ſingular character, few were more generally reſpected; and conſtantly ſurrounded by her friends, ſhe paſſed her life in the exerciſe of thoſe chriſtian and ſocial virtues, which gave a luſtre to riches, and add dignity to hoſpitality. This Lady was diſtinguiſhed for her munificence to thoſe confined within the priſon walls of the county gaol, particularly to the unfortunate debtors, who became ſuperſedable, as on a proper application to her, ſhe invariably tranſmitted money to procure their releaſe.

At Thames Ditton, Surry, *Sir Richard Joſeph Sullivan, bart.* of whom ſome account will be given in our next number.

At Brompton, *Miſs Starkie*, eldeſt daughter of Le Gendre Pierce S., eſq. of Huntroyd, High-ſheriff of Lancaſhire, 17.

At Kentiſh-town, *S. Irving*, M.D. phyſician to his majeſty's forces, and ſecond ſon of the late Dr. I., of Liſburn, Ireland.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, *William Revely*, eſq. of Newby Wilke, Yorkſhire.

At Kingſland, *Mrs. Seymour*, wife of Robert S., eſq. deputy comptroller of the Wool Letter Office, at the Cuſtom Houſe.

At his father's houſe, in James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr. Frederick William Lobb*, only ſon of Captain L., of the royal navy, 17.

At his brother's houſe, in Crutched-friars, *Samſon Gompertz, eſq.* 76.

At his ſeat, Foreſt Houſe, Laytonſtone, *Samuel Boſanquet, eſq.* deputy governor of the Levant Company, and a director of the Bank of England, 63. He was a gentleman of high honour and great liberality.

At Hampſtead, *Francis Henry*, the infant ſon of Lady Charlotte Wingfield.

Mrs. Stone, of Oxford-ſtreet, 76.

In Great Tichfield-ſtreet, *Mr. Mathew.*

At his houſe, George-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Arthur Richard Dillon*, archbiſhop and duke of Narbonne, primate of the Gauls, preſident of the ſtates of Languedoc, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghoſt. This venerable prelate, who was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge, talents, and eloquence, was the youngeſt brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent viſcount Dillon. He was born at St Germain en Laye, in the year

1721,

1721, ordained biſhop of Evreux the 28th of October 1753, archbiſhop of Toulouſe, in 1758, archbiſhop of Narbonne in 1762, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, in the year 1776. When the revolution took place in France, which was a total ſubverſion of every principle which all good men hold dear and ſacred, he retired to this country, where he has ſince conſtantly reſided, preferring the ſacrifice of his high rank and ſituation, to a dereliction of thoſe principles of duty and honour which uniformly guided his conduct through a long and meritorious life.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, *William Dickinſon, eſq. M. P.* for Somerſetſhire; for which county he ſat in two parliaments, having been firſt returned in 1796. In 1780 Mr. D. was elected member for Rye, and in 1783 ſupported Mr. Fox's India Bill. In 1798 he joined the minority on the diviſion relative to the increaſe of the aſſeſſed taxes, and in 1802 voted in favour of the Prince of Wales's claims. In March 1803, he brought in a bill to ſuſpend, for a ſhort time, the operation of an act of Henry VIII. ſo far as it relates to the reſidence of the clergy. In March 1804, Mr. D voted for an enquiry into the ſtate of our naval force, and ſoon afterwards oppoſed the ſlave trade abolition bill, on the principle of its injuſtice towards the ſettled iſlands, which would remain unaided by freſh imports. On the 17th of March, 1805, he moved an additional clauſe to the mutiny bill, to enable proviſional courts-martial to adminiſter oaths. On the queſtion relative to Lord Melville's conduct, on the 8th of April, 1805, his name appears in the minority. Mr. D. married Miſs Jane Fuller, daughter of Stephen F. eſq. of Jamaica, on whoſe death he received a conſiderable addition to his fortune. A ſon by this marriage is member of parliament for Leſtwithiel. The death of Mrs D. in April laſt is noticed at page 360 of our laſt volume.

At his apartments in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, at the advanced age of 82, *Mr. Robert Lawleſs*, who, for conſiderably more than half a century, had been well known to, and much diſtinguiſhed by the notice and regard of many of the moſt eminent literary characters of his time, as one of the principal aſſiſtants to Mr. Millar, formerly bookſeller in the Strand; afterwards to his ſucceſſor, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell; and ſince, till very lately, to Meſſrs. Cadell and Davies. Mr. L. was a native of Dublin, and related, not very diſtantly, to the reſpectable and recently-ennobled family of the ſame name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers. He was a Roman Catholic, and ſtrictly obſervant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableneſs which have, on too many occaſions, marked the conduct of members of the Romiſh Church.—In his character were united the ſoundeſt integrity of mind with a ſimplicity of manners rarely equalled. His reading had been extenſive; his judgment was remarkably correct; his memory uncommonly ſtrong; and the anecdotes with which it was ſtored often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into converſation. Humble as was his walk in life, few men had ſtronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer ſpirit never inhabited the human boſom.—One remarkable inſtance of his ſingleneſs of heart we can add on the moſt indiſputable authority. Not very long before Mr. Cadell obtained the ſcarlet gown, on taking ſtock at the end of the year, *honeſt Robin* very ſeriouſly applied to his maſter, to aſk a favour of him. Mr. Cadell, of courſe, expected that it was ſomewhat that might be beneficial to the applicant. But great indeed was his ſurpriſe to find that the purport of the requeſt was, that his annual ſalary might be *lowered*, as the year's accompt was not *ſo good* as the preceding one; and Lawleſs really feared that his maſter could not *afford* to pay him ſuch very high wages. On retiring from buſineſs, the benevolent maſter had a picture of the faithful ſervant painted by Sir William Beechy, which he always ſhewed to his friends as one of the principal ornaments of his drawing-room.

At Brompton, *Mrs. G. Iliffe*, widow of Captain Thomas I. late of the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, on the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

At Denham, Bucks, *Mr. Thomas Cox*, many years a reſpectable bookſeller in St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Borough.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Lowndes*, widow of Henry L., eſq. late of Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. Moulton, of Kenſington, horſe-dealer. Accompanied by a boy, he was driving a one-horſe chaiſe down Hyde Park, when he came to the bridge by the Serpentine River, he attempted to water the horſe; the animal being very ſpirited, it was with difficulty he could be driven into the water; when there, he ſuddenly plunged and got out of his depth, in conſequence of which, Mr. Moulton, his boy, and the horſe, were unfortunately drowned. They were immediately dragged for and found, and conveyed to the Swan Public-houſe, in Mount-ſtreet, where an inqueſt was held on the bodies. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent had offered ſeventy guineas for the horſe in the morning. Mr. Moulton was formerly a ſergeant in the 15th Light Dragoons, and was one of the non-commiſſioned officers who received a medal for his gallantry diſplayed at the Battle of Villers en Couche. He was ſeveral times in action during his ſervice in that regiment, and twice wounded, which honourable marks he bore to the day of his death. Mr Moulton was afterwards removed to the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, as a Quarter Maſter, and ſerved with them ſeveral years in the Weſt-Indies, Portugal, and latterly in Egypt, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and particularly at the battle on the 13th of

March, when the cavalry were engaged, and on which day Capt. Turner, of that regiment, was taken priſoner. Mr. Moulton, after the action, volunteered to reſcue his Captain from the enemy, provided he was allowed three Dragoons to aſſiſt him He actually performed his promiſe, and was on the point of returning to the Britiſh Camp, when they were ſuddenly ſurpriſed by a very ſuperior force, retaken, and carried priſoners to Alexandria, and remained cloſely confined for ſix months. Mr Moulton, on his return to England, purchaſed a commiſſion in the 23d Light Dragoons, which he held for near two years; but his family increaſing, he was obliged to retire from ſervice. He has ſince, for the ſupport of his family, bought and ſold horſes, by commiſſion at Kenſington, and was breaking the horſe to harneſs, when he met with his untimely death. This brave, but unfortunate man, has left behind him a wife and four ſmall children, totally unprovided for.

At his apartments in Chalton-ſtreet, Sommers town, in the 80th year of his age, *Mr. J. Abercrombie*, to whoſe taſte and writings the Engliſh garden is peculiarly indebted. He was the ſon of a reſpectable gardener, near Edinburgh, and deſcended of a good family. The father having early diſcovered a predilection in the ſon for that profeſſion in which he was himſelf allowed to excel, in a proper hour taught the young idea how to ſhoot. Of all purſuits Gardening is that in which profit and pleaſure may be truly ſaid to be united. As his mind was ſolely bent on this delightful purſuit, his knowledge in horticulture, &c. ſoon outſtript his years; but his father's library was too ſcanty, and his garden on too ſmall a ſcale, to gratify his thirſt of knowledge, in the different branches of gardening; for this end he came to London at the age of eighteen, and worked in Hampton court, St. James's, Kenſington, Leiceſter, &c. gardens. His taſte in laying out grounds, and his progreſs in botany were highly appreciated by thoſe who could reliſh the cultivated beauties of nature and the votaries of botanic ſcience. Several of thoſe adviſed him to publiſh ſomething on thoſe ſubjects, but his extreme diffidence for a long time counteracted their wiſhes. At length he was induced to commence author; having ſubmitted his manuſcript to Mr. Griffin, bookſeller, of Catherine-ſtreet, in the Strand, Mr. Griffin candidly told him he was not a judge of the ſubject, but with permiſſion he would conſult a friend of his who was allowed to be ſo, Mr. Mawes, gardener to the duke of Leeds Mr. Abercrombie conſented. Mr. Mawes bore teſtimony to the merit of the production, and prefixed his name to the publication in order to give it that celebrity to which it was ſo juſtly entitled, for which he received a gratuity of twenty guineas. The work alluded to was publiſhed under the title of Mawe's Gardener's Calender; the flattering reception which it experienced induced the real writer to publiſh another under his own name; the Univerſal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany, in quarto. This was followed by the Gardener's Dictionary, the Gardener's Daily Aſſiſtant, the Gardener's Vade Mecum, the Kitchen Gardener and Hot-Bed Forcer, the Hot-Houſe Gardener, &c. &c. No man ever wrote ſo much upon theſe ſubjects, and wrote ſo well; many of them were tranſlated into French, German, &c. Mr. Abercrombie's induſtry enabled him to bring up a large family, and to give them a good education; but he ſurvived them all, except one ſon, who has more than once diſtinguiſhed himſelf at ſea in the ſervice of his country. If wealth had been his object he might have ſpent the evening of his life in eaſy circumſtances. His moral character was not merely irreproachable, but exemplary; modeſt, and facetious in converſation, he met death with the ſerenity of a good man, whoſe conſcience told him he had every thing to hope, and nothing to fear.

[*Further particulars of the late Rev. Dr. Gaches, whoſe death was noticed in our Magazine for* Oct. 1805. Mr. Gaches was born near Oundle in Northamptonſhire. His father was deſcended from an ancient family, (who left France at the time of the perſecution of the Huguenots) and cultivated his own eſtate. Mr. Gaches acquired the rudiments of his education at Oundle, whence he was tranſplanted at an early period of life to Eton college. Here he was early diſtinguiſhed for his attainments in the learned languages, for the ſtrength of his memory and for a great facility in making Latin Verſes, ſo that he not only wrote his own, but often aſſiſted other boys of inferior capacity. His father's allowance to him whilſt at Eton was very ſmall, ſo that he could not afford to run into thoſe habits of expence, which at that time were creeping into our public ſchools, and have in the preſent times become diſgraceful to thoſe who have the care of them. He therefore applied himſelf very cloſely to his ſtudies, and filled up his hours of relaxation in athletic exerciſes, for which he was well fitted by his manly figure. Few could excel him in the game of cricket, in leaping, or in ſkating, among his cotemporaries at Eton. Whilſt he was at ſchool he formed many connections in friendſhip, which lafted as long as any human enjoyments, to the death of the parties. Sir James, then Mr. Mansfield, the preſent Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas was one of his earlieſt friends. They lived much together both at Eton and afterwards at Cambridge, and their friendſhip continued to the preſent time. Mr. Thomas Townſhend, afterwards Lord Sidney, Charles Fox, Horne Tooke, and Mr. Smith, the celebrated actor, were among his cotemporaries at Eton. From Eton he went to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow for many years, and during a part of the time he was tutor. Here he became acquainted with Sir George Baker, the celebrated Phyſician, who was then a Fellow of King's college, where

where he laid the foundation of that celebrity which he has ſince enjoyed. A ſimilarity of taſte in the purſuit of claſſical knowledge produced between them a friendſhip, which was only interrupted by death. Among the number of thoſe friendſhips which he cultivated in early life we find the name of the late amiable and lamented Dr. John Jebb: a man of various learning, of much political knowledge, and who for conſcience ſake relinquiſhed a very good living, and afterwards ſtudied Phyſic, but was cut off by a pulmonary conſumption juſt as he was beginning to reap the fruits of his laborious application to the acquirement of medical knowledge, to the great regret of his friends and the public In the laſt few years Mr. Gaches became acquainted with Dr. Parr, and the opinion which Dr. P. formed of him as a critic is beſt collected from his own words. When Mr. Gaches had finiſhed the uſual courſe of academical ſtudies it was his intention to have proſecuted the ſtudy of the Law, for which he was admirably calculated, but in conſequence of ſome diſappointments, which he met with, he took holy orders, and at length accepted from King's college the preſentation to the living of Wootton Wawen, near Stratford on Avon. He afterwards was preſented by the Provoſt and Fellows of Eton to the vicarage of Long Compton in the ſame county. This he reſigned about two years ago in favour of one of his nephews, the Rev. J. Ellis. On the reſignation of his fellowſhip he married Miſs Ellis, who at that time reſided at Cambridge, and whoſe death happened in April 1804. Previouſly to that event Mr. Gaches had ſeveral apoplectic, or paralytic attacks, from which he had recovered. The laſt was more ſudden and violent, and only allowed him to utter a few words, expreſſive of his ſenſe of his danger. He then fell into a ſtate of torpor, or inſenſibility, till he expired in the 73d year of his age. A few months before his death he married Miſs Bree, of Henly, in Arden Mr. Gaches, as we have already mentioned, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the beſt claſſical ſcholars in England. His early exerciſes were of great merit, but we know of nothing which he printed except ſome Latin verſes in the Gratulationes Academicæ on the peace at the beginning of this reign, replete with the keeneſt ſatire on the miniſtry of that time. As it is a compoſition of great merit, and the book very ſcarce, we ſhall reprint it in the original poetry of our next number. We ſhall alſo give ſome of his fugitive pieces, which have never been publiſhed. From his firſt paralytic ſeizure he has always expected a ſudden death, and not long ago he deſtroyed ſeveral pieces, which he had written, among the reſt, a Latin poem, addreſſed to Sir James Mansfield upon courſing, an amuſement, to which he was very much attached, and which he purſued with great eagerneſs almoſt to the cloſe of his life. Mr. Gaches was in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Warwick, and we may venture to ſay that a more upright magiſtrate never ſat on the bench. He was particularly a friend to the induſtrious poor, whom he protected on all occaſions, eſpecially in the time of diſtreſs, from the ſcarcity a few years ago. When Mr. Gaches firſt reſided in Warwickſhire, the road from Oxford to Birmingham was ſo bad as hardly to be paſſable in winter. He projected, and in a great meaſure ſuperintended, the execution of that part of it which lies between Shepſton on Stour and Birmingham, the effect of which has been that it is now one of the beſt frequented in England, and is become the high road from London to Holyhead. Though the ſubject of this memoir lived in a very ſequeſtered ſpot in the country, yet he never relaxed from his habits of ſtudy. His mind was therefore ſtored with all the learning of antiquity, and ſuch was the ſtrength of his memory that he made every book, which he read, his own. He was a very keen diſputant, and a very cloſe reaſoner, and being perfectly ſkilled in the uſe of his weapons, few durſt enter the liſts with him, and he generally was able to foil the attacks of the ableſt adverſary. He became from this circumſtance an object of fear to thoſe dabblers in literature, whoſe ſuperficial knowledge led them ſometimes imprudently into diſcuſſions upon ſubjects, which they were not qualified to maintain. Mr. Gaches was of a quick temper, and impatient of learned ignorance. When he attacked he was ſure to contend, and this with ſome gave him the character of ſeverity. He was always ready to aſſiſt unaſſuming merit, and to inform thoſe, who were deſirous of information. Of this diſpoſition he gave a ſtrong proof in the aſſurance which he gave to many of thoſe who compoſed verſes for inſertion in the Gratulationes Academicæ. He certainly entirely wrote ſome, which bear other names, in that collection. Though of the clerical order he was not of the high church party. He lived on very good terms with the catholics in his neighbourhood, and was highly reſpected by them, and at the time of the diſgraceful riots and perſecution of the diſſenters at Birmingham ſome years ago, he received and protected ſome of thoſe, who were the objects of popular fury and indignation. In his political ſentiments he was of opinion that government was inſtituted for the good of the people, and though as a magiſtrate he adminiſtered juſtice with the greateſt impartiality, yet he never failed upon every proper occaſion to lend his protection to ſuch perſons as he conſidered to be the objects of political perſecution. On the whole he was one of thoſe characters, whoſe loſs will be for ſome time conſiderably felt in the diſtrict where he reſided, and long regretted by thoſe, who having known him longeſt and moſt, knew beſt how to appreciate his merit.]

L.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE Earl of Darlington has cauſed the toll-booth and ſhambles in the town of Barnard Caſtle to be taken down, and has directed the elegant market-croſs to be incloſed by an iron paliſade, and the upper part converted into a room for the holding of his manor-courts, and the tranſaction of other public buſineſs. The inhabitants, with a laudable ſpirit, have ſeconded his Lordſhip's intentions for the improvement of the town, by a ſubſcription for flagging and paving the ſtreets, and repairing and ornamenting the church and church yard. Theſe meaſures will add much to the comfort and convenience of the public, and heighten the picturesque beauties of the place; and we hope they will alſo tend to the increaſe of its wealth and conſequence, few ſituations commanding ſo many natural advantages, either for commercial ſpeculation or country reſidence.

At a meeting of the Tyne-ſide Agricultural Society, at Ovingham, on the 10th July, the premiums were adjudged as follows:—1. To Mr. William Pickering, of Denham, for the beſt tup, more than one ſhear, 5 guineas.—2. To Mr. Thomas Jobling, of Styford, for the beſt ſhearing tup, 5 guineas.—3. To ditto, for the beſt pen of five gimmers, 5 guineas.

Married.] At South Shields, J. W. Smith, eſq., of Sunderland, to Miſs Pattinſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John P., of Norton.

At Cheſter le-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Forſter, of Lambton Hall, to Miſs Elizabeth Dalton, of Allers, near Weardale Chapel.

At Morpeth, Mr. Turnbull, to Miſs Milburn.

At Long Horſley, Mr. Robert Howe, of Edlingham Caſtle, to Miſs Jane Belton, of Field Head.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Hunter, to Miſs Tweddell.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr Thomas Taylor, ſon of Thomas T., eſq., of that place, to Miſs Palmer, ſecond daughter to the late Mr. P., of Boſton.

Died.] At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mrs. Furnas, wife of Mr. Michael M., 52.

At Sunderland, Miſs Hall.

Miſs Bland, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B., vicar of Allenton with Hallyſtone, 23.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Leavens, of Apperley Bridge, near Leeds.—Miſs Frances Robertſon, ſiſter of Mr. R., ſurgeon.—Mr. John Anderſon, boot and ſhoemaker, 81.

In the Downs, on board the Harmony of Newcaſtle, John Sutherland, ſecond ſon of Mr. Sutherland, organiſt in Gateſhead. This promiſing and amiable youth was in the laſt year of his apprenticeſhip, and by an accidental ſtroke from an oar a blood-veſſel was burſt in his head, which cauſed his death.

At Stubb Houſe, Durham, Cornelius Harriſon, eſq.

At Newcaſtle, in her 99th year, Elizabeth Roberts, relict of the late Hugh Roberts, of Cheſter, who ſerved many years in the third regiment of foot. She was an eye-witneſs to five different engagements that her huſband had been in. Her ſtrength did not fail her to the laſt. She had 13 children, and has left behind 2 children, 33 grand-children, and 13 great-grand-children.

At his houſe in Pilgrim-ſtreet, the Rev. Hugh Moiſes, A.M. It is about fifty years ſince he firſt came to this town, to fill the office of head-maſter at the Free Grammar-School, where his aſſiduous attention gained him the eſteem of all the gentry in the neighbourhood, and a retroſpective view of which could not fail of yielding himſelf the higheſt ſatisfaction, as thoſe labours have contributed not a little to ſome of our firſt national characters, viz., Lord Eldon, Lord Collingwood, Sir W. Scott, &c. Some years after his arrival he was appointed forenoon-lecturer of All-Saints, where for about thirty years he filled that office with the ſame unremitting attention; and, from the circumſtance of his reducing to practice the ſeveral virtues he inculcated from the pulpit, added to a peculiar but ſtriking manner of delivery, which did not fail to arreſt the attention of the moſt careleſs part of his audience, the church was numerouſly attended during his labours. So great an averſion had this divine to eat the bread of idleneſs, that while the edifice was rebuilding, he made a tender of his ſalary, unleſs a place was procured in which he could officiate; and this was the cauſe of the chapel of the Trinity-Houſe being opened until the new church was finiſhed. And ſo deſirous was he to cultivate a ſpirit of induſtry in others, that, when aſſailed in the ſtreet by the ſturdy beggar, he generally took the opportunity of making a preſent to ſome poor but induſtrious perſon who might be on the ſpot, and left the mendicant unnoticed. He appeared to be no friend to a plurality of livings, for, on being preſented with the rectory of Grayſtock, in Cumberland,

Cumberland, he reſigned his office at All-Saints. In a few years he likewiſe reſigned the living at Grayſtock, and has ſince reſided in this town, where he has continued to preach at intervals till within a few weeks of his death, to the great joy and ſatisfaction of many of his former hearers. He was not merely revered by his own flock, and the circle in which he moved, but all ranks, of whatever profeſſion, bore teſtimony to his conſiſtency of character. He cloſed his earthly labours in the 85th year of his age.

Mrs. Ann Angus, wife of Mr. Thomas A. 24. —Aged 81, Ninian Walker, a truly honeſt and independent-minded ſeaman, who had viſited moſt parts of the globe, and had been engaged in many perilous adventures. He was a native of Fifeſhire; was preſſed in 1745; and on board the Happy Jennett, of 20 guns, was in purſuit of the Pretender in moſt of the creeks of Scotland. He afterwards ſerved on board the Cambridge eight years, without ever being on ſhore; was at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1758, and at the memorable ſiege of the Havannah in 1762, when the Cambridge loſt 125 men in twenty minutes before the Moro Caſtle. He had the yellow-fever with ſeveral others of his ſhip, and was the only one that recovered. At the peace he engaged in the merchant ſervice, in which he at length got lamed; and then maintained himſelf and his ſecond wife, who was bedridden for twelve years, by ſelling ſmall wares about the country, refuſing relief from the pariſh, although offered it; till at laſt, being unable to travel, and reduced to a mere ſkeleton, he was obliged to receive ſome ſmall aſſiſtance.

At Wakefield Houſe, near North Shields, George Wakefield, eſq, banker.

At Dunſton, John Marley, eſq.

CUMBERLAND.

A new road, on the margin of Windermere, has been lately made, by the munificence of Mr. Curwen, and which he is now extending quite round his ſide of the Lake. It is planted with beautiful ſhrubs and trees, and forms a *tout enſemble* not to be obtained in any other part of England. Mr. Curwen has made, within theſe three years, very conſiderable additions to the Ferry-Houſe Inn, for the accommodation of viſitors.

An attempt is about to be made to eſtabliſh a wool-fair at Keſwick, which has for its object to give encouragement to the improvers of wool over the widely-extended mountainous diſtricts of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, by enſuring to the farmer a price proportioned to the improved quality of his article. The firſt meeting for this purpoſe will be held on the 2d of Auguſt.

Mr. Curwen's ſheep-ſhearing was held at Harrowſlack on the 4th of July, and was numerouſly attended. A South-Down three-years old wether was killed againſt a fell-wether of five years old, having gone together for the laſt twelve months. The live-weight of the South-Down was 124lbs; net-weight, 83lbs. 1 oz. The live-weight of the fell-ſheep was 138lbs.; net-weight, 81lbs. 2 oz. The fell-wether exceeding the South-Down 14lbs. in live-weight, and only 1 lb. in carcaſe; but with the head and feet of each deducted, gained a weight of 1lb. 15 oz., gives a convincing proof that a larger proportion of food is requiſite for the ſupport of the Fell ſheep than the South Down. Ample teſtimony was given in favour of the croſs, by letter from Thomas Pattenſon, eſq., and in perſon by —— Balden, eſq., of Heverſham, as well as other gentlemen preſent, all agreeing that there was much improvement in both ſhape and wool. The ſkin of the South-Down was 6lbs 6 oz., that of the fell-ſheep 8lbs.

Married.] At Carliſle, W. Hodgſon, eſq., of Clement's-Inn, London, to Miſs Young. —Mr. James Boyes, ſadler, ſon of Mr. John Boyes, of Carlton, gardener, to Miſs Bella Bacon, ſiſter of Mr. John Robinſon Bacon, of Lough.

At Kendal, Mr. Stephen Bell, brazier, to Mrs. Marr.—Mr. Thomas Baynes, hooper, to Miſs Boak, daughter of Mr. Thomas Boak, innkeeper. — Mr. Jackſon, ſteward to Lord Grantham, to Miſs Jane Yeates.

At Penrith, Mr. John Monkhouſe, wine-merchant, to Miſs Addiſon, daughter of the late Henry A, eſq.,

At Workington, Captain Allinſon Croſthwaite, to Miſs Falcon, daughter of Michael F., eſq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Thompſon, to Miſs Corlett.—Mr. Harley, to Miſs Glaiſter, daughter of Mr. John G., of the Gretna and Carliſle Coffee-houſe.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Ann Pattinſon, widow of Mr. John P., formerly a butcher of this city, 84 — Mrs. Graham, relict of Mr. George G., of Garriſton, 86.—Suddenly, Mr. Robert Ruſſell, aged 66, forty of which he had ſpent in the employment of Meſſrs. Ferguſons, of this city. He was a man of very general knowledge and information, and had fortune been propitious, might have been a bright ornament to ſociety. But what was ſuperior even to this was his moral character, for the truth of which his long employment under one firm is a ſufficient proof.

At Moorhouſe, near Carliſle, Mr. John Bell, 100.

At Penrith, Mr. James Cannon, linen-draper, 48.

At St. Bees, Mr. Henry Fox, 65.

At Whitehaven, Miſs Ann Wylie. — Mr. William Greenlaw, 76.—Mrs. Jane Mundle, wife of Mr. John M.—Mr. William Vickers, ſlater.—Captain Robinſon, of the Eleanor.—Mrs. Richmond, 82.

At Whither, near Burton in Lonſdale, J. Atkinſon, eſq.

At Cheltenham, Glouceſterſhire, in his 44th year, Sir Wilfrid Lawſon, of Brayton Houſe, baronet; by whoſe death the county of Cumberland has ſuſtained the loſs of a very worthy

worthy and independent country gentleman. Averſe to the buſtle of public life, he had frequently declined the honour of a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons; but no member of that aſſembly ever glowed with a more ardent love of civil liberty, or felt more attached to the eſtabliſhed principles of our excellent conſtitution, than the late Sir Wilfrid Lawſon. Not merely an admirer, he was a diſtinguiſhed patron of the fine arts; and his ſplendid and valuable collection of books, (particularly natural hiſtory,) pictures, plants, &c., and the various extenſive improvements at Brayton Houſe, bear ample teſtimony of his correct taſte and liberality. To the above qualifications, ſo prominent in the character of the deceaſed baronet, may juſtly be added his ſtrict integrity, admirable equanimity, diſintereſted friendſhip, unbounded hoſpitality, and that uninterrupted *gaieté de cœur*, which not even pain or ſickneſs had power to ſubdue. He was a friend to the poor; and, to his honour be it recorded, he diſtributed weekly a great quantity of potatoes, butchers' meat, &c., to the poor in the neighbourhood during the ſcarcity which prevailed a few years ago. Sir Wilfrid Lawſon, on the 22d of March, 1787, married Ann, the youngeſt daughter of the late John Hartley, eſq, of Whitehaven, and has died without iſſue. His remains were privately interred in the family burying-place at Aſpatria. He has bequeathed the patrimonial property in Cumberland, amounting to 8000l. per annum, to the ſecond ſon of a neighbouring gentleman, named Wybergh, whoſe mother, Mrs. Wybergh, is Lady Lawſon's ſiſter. He aſſumes the name of Lawſon.

At Lamplugh, the Rev. Clement Nicholſon, many years curate of that pariſh.

At Redmain, near Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Miller, 71.

At Aſpatria, Mrs. Elizabeth Rothery, wife of Mr. Daniel R., 25.

At Kendal, Miſs Jackſon, daughter of Mr. David J.

At Wigton, Mr. Martin, attorney.—Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, wife of Mr. Thos. M., innkeeper, 80.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Charles Studholm.

YORKSHIRE.

The remaining ſhares in the Dock at Hull (fifteen in number) were ſold by auction at the Exchange, on the 18th of June. The firſt ſold for 1150l. the ten ſucceeding ones 1170l. and the four laſt 1180l. each. Average 1171l. 6s. 8d. Theſe ſhares are the laſt which the Dock Company were empowered to create by the late Acts of Parliament.

The newly erected promenade at Harrowgate has been opened, and it is intended next ſeaſon to give a conſiderable extenſion to the pleaſure grounds. The plan for building the room, and for raiſing the ſubſcription, originated with Dr. Cayley, of Ripon, in this county, and was finally completed by the joint co-operation of Dr. Hunter of York, by whoſe zealous aid it was greatly expedited. The room will be opened in each ſucceeding year on the 1ſt of May, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and will continue open the greateſt part of the day, until the 31ſt. of October inclusive. The following are the Regulations; 1. That ladies and gentlemen who are deſirous to become annual ſubſcribers to this room and the gardens adjoining, ſhall pay 12s. for admiſſion, and ſhall have the uſe of the organ. 2. That young ladies and gentlemen, under the age of twelve years, ſhall pay 6s. 3. That each lady and gentleman do enter their reſpective names into the ſubſcription-book, in their own hand-writing. 4. That no ſervants be allowed to walk in the room or gardens at the hours they are frequented by the Company: Nurſes attending young children excepted. 5. Ladies and gentlemen paſſing through Harrogate, who may be deſirous to ſee the room and gardens, will be admitted once only, gratis, but on their entering a ſecond time, they will be expected to become annual ſubſcribers. 6. Such Ladies and gentlemen who may return to Harrogate a ſecond time in the ſame ſeaſon, will be admitted upon their former ſubſcription.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for incloſing the common town fields and waſte grounds, in the manor and townſhip of Bramham.

The firſt ſtone of the intended Light houſe, to be erected on Flamborough Head, was laid on the 8th of July, by Benjamin Milne, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Bridlington, to whoſe aſſiduity and exertions the public are materially indebted for ſuch a beneficial eſtabliſhment.

Married.] At Wakefield, Mr. Robert Thornton, wool-ſtapler, of Black Gates, Eaſt Ardſley, to Mrs. Wright, of Birkinſhaw.—Mr George Smith, of the Barrack Office, Dublin, to Miſs Charlotte Hardy, daughter of Thomas H. eſq.

At Hull, Lieut. Duncan, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Maxwell, daughter of Captain Richard M.

At Leeds, Mr Sutton, attorney, of Scarborough, to Miſs Sarah Smith, ſecond daughter of George S. eſq. banker.—Mr. Thomas Clapham, jun. merchant, to Miſs Glover.

At York, William M. Maude, eſq., of Hull, to Miſs Sarah Maude, of Clifton.—Mr. Henry Gill, attorney, to Miſs Forbes.

At Whitby, John Richardſon, eſq captain in the Whitby volunteer infantry, to Miſs Margaret Barker, daughter of Joſeph B. eſq.

Died.] At Sand Hutton, Mrs. Rudſton, relict of R. C. Rudſton, eſq. of Hayton, 65.

At York, in his 70th year, William Cadday, eſq. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in the year 1798. Few men have more uniformly practiſed all the ſocial duties, or paſſed through life with a more reſpected and unblemiſhed character.—Mrs. Bond, daughter of the late Mr. John Prince, 56.—Suddenly Miſs Batty.—Mr. John Harriſon, glover.

At

At Hull, Mrs. Hannah Coggrave, 91.—Mr. James Waites, broker to the undertakers of the Aire and Calder navigation, 58.—Mr. Gibſon, clock-maker, 52.—Mr. W. Anderſon, 61.

At Leeds, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr Robert B. partner in the firm of Swaine and Co., woolſtaplers, and daughter of J. Philips, eſq. of Berwick in Elmet.—Mr. Soper, ſurgeon.—Miſs Mary Hirſt, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. 14.—Mr. Thomas Huggan.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. one of the ſupervifors of exciſe for the Leeds collection.

At Thorpe, near Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Metcalf.

At Bradford, John Hardy, eſq. partner in the houſe of Jarratt, Dawſon, and Hardy, of the Low Moor Iron works near that place.

LANCASHIRE.

The Agricultural Society of the hundred of Weſt Derby, having for its object the promotion of a general ſpirit of agriculture of that hundred, and being particularly deſirous of encouraging the tenants and farmers within the ſame, have reſolved, that in futura there ſhall be a claſs of premiums which ſhall be given to tenants only, who are invited to attend the general meetings of the ſociety, and to ſtate their reſpective claims, with which the owners or proprietors of land will not in future be allowed to interfere. The following are the premiums for the preſent year which are appropriated to this purpoſe:—1. To the tenant who ſhall have his farm in the beſt general ſtate of cultivation, and in the neateſt and moſt exact order as to fences, drains, farm-yard, cleanlineſs from weeds, &c., a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—2. To the tenant who ſhall have his farm in the next beſt ſtate of cultivation and order, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—3. To the tenant who ſhall lay down the greateſt quantity of land, not being leſs than twelve acres, for paſture, in the beſt manner, and cleaneſt from weeds, and ſowed with white clover or graſs-ſeeds, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—4. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe on his farm the greateſt quantity of good manure, ariſing from the farming-ſtock, and ſhall therewith cover the greateſt number of acres in proportion to his farm, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—5. To the tenant who ſhall, in the moſt effectual and judicious manner, lay a quantity of peat-earth, with a ſufficient mixture of lime, potaſh, ſoapers' waſte, dung, dung-water, &c., on not leſs than ten acres of land, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—6. To the tenant who ſhall improve the greateſt quantity of land, not uſually overflowed in time of flood, by throwing water over it in the moſt equal and effectual manner, the quantity of land improved not being leſs than ten acres, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—7. To the tenant who ſhall moſt effectually improve the greateſt quantity of land, not being leſs than five acres, by plowing in any green crop, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—8. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe and conſume on his farm the beſt crop of turnips, to be cleaned from weeds, either by the drill or hoe, the quantity not being leſs than four acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—9. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe and conſume on his farm the beſt crop of cabbages in every reſpect, to be planted in rows or ridges, to be kept perfectly clean, the quantity not being leſs than two acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—10. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe the beſt crop of drilled beans, to be hoed at leaſt twice, and weeded with the hand, the quantity not being leſs than two acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—11. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe the beſt crop of dibbled beans, not leſs than four inches aſunder, and to be well weeded, the quantity not being leſs than two acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—12. To the tenant who ſhall produce, in the moſt judicious and effectual manner, the greateſt quantity of lucerne, not being leſs than one acre, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—13. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe the beſt crop of winter-tares, preparatory to a ſummer crop, not being leſs than five acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—14. To the tenant who ſhall drain the greateſt quantity of ground, not being leſs than twelve acres, in the moſt approved and effectual method, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—15. To the perſon who ſhall drain, in the moſt effectual manner, with ſtone or brick, the greateſt quantity of land, not being leſs than five acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—16. To the perſon who ſhall drain the greateſt quantity of land with ſods, turf, or wood, in the moſt effectual manner, not being leſs than twelve acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—17. To the tenant who ſhall marl, in the moſt approved and judicious manner, the greateſt number of acres of moor, moſs, or heath, not leſs than fifteen acres, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—18. To the tenant and occupier of any farm, who, in proportion to its ſize, and the uſual number of draught-horſes worked on in it, ſhall employ in his huſbandry buſineſs the greateſt number of ſingle-horſe carts, of the moſt approved conſtruction for ſtrength, lightneſs, and cheapneſs, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.

It gives us much pleaſure to hear that there is ſuch an inſtitution as the Liverpool Annuitant Society, an inſtitution which promiſes conſiderable advantages not only to its members, but to the community at large, the principles of which are ſo liberal, that they need only to be known to meet more general encouragement. Prior to this eſtabliſhment there was none in this town that provided for deſolate widows except the Marine Society, and from which landſmen are excluded; but now the man of opulence, as well as the mechanic, has an opportunity of making a moderate proviſion againſt probable want, and of rendering in ſome degree comfortable under the frowns of fortune thoſe for whom he has the higheſt regard. It is a ſingular, and probably

bably an unprecedented circumſtance, in favour of this ſociety, that although ſix years have elapſed ſince its eſtabliſhment, there is not a ſingle annuitant.

On the 26th May the ſixteen Friendly Societies at Lancaſter had their annual feſtival. The number of members is about 2230.—Twenty-four burials the laſt year.

The ſame day the three Friendly Societies of Ulverſton went in proceſſion to church, and afterwards dined. The firſt of theſe, the Friendly Society, was inſtituted the 26th of April, 1779. It conſiſts of 240 members, and has a ſtock of 1051l. 15s. 2½. In the courſe of laſt year relieved 34 members; buried one member. — The Amicable Society was inſtituted the 2d of January, 1792. Number of members, 215; fund 617l. 14s. 6½d.; relieved 23; buried 4. The Union Society, inſtituted 1ſt of January, 1799. Number of members, 151; fund, 251l. 13s. 2d.; relieved 12; buried 1. — Total number of members in the three ſocieties, 606; amount of the funds, 1921l. 2s. 11d.

A meeting lately took place at Liverpool, to conſider the propriety of altering the hours of attendance at the Exchange, which had been gradually protracted till five in the afternoon. It was reſolved, in future, to commence buſineſs at one o'clock, and to conclude it at three. The New Exchange, now building, proceeds with much celerity; the walls are raiſed to the full height, and ſome part of the roof formed for covering in. It will certainly be one of the moſt ſuperb ſtructures in the kingdom.

Married.] At Hodnot, Mr. W. Adams, jun. of Marchomley Wood, to Miſs Alice Powell, of Marchomley; and at Prees, Mr. Adams (father of the above W. Adams), to Mrs. E. Walford, of Darliſton (ſiſter to the above Miſs Powell).—On this occaſion a neighbour wrote the following lines:

"My grandfather is my father, my father is my brother,
And the girl that I married is ſiſter to my mother!"

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Swithinbank, of Blackburn, to Miſs Sarah Satterthwaite, of Wood, near Hawkſhead.—Mr. John Binns, of Cowling, Yorkſhire, to Mrs. S. Garth, of Cadley. The former being a widower with twelve, and the latter a widow with ſeven children: they are now bleſt with a family of nineteen.

At Ulverſton, Captain Cannon, of the ſloop James, to Miſs Garnet, daughter of Mr. G. innkeeper.

At Bebbington, John Plumbe, eſq. of Kingſley, Cheſhire, to Miſs Atherton, daughter of the late J. A. eſq. of Walton Hall, near Liverpool.

At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Prince, of Manchester, to Miſs Roby.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Roberts, to Miſs Roberts.—Mr. James Mallalieu, to Miſs Sarah Chapman, daughter of Mr. C., of Shrigley Fold, near Macclesfield.

At Liverpool, James Croſbie, eſq. of Netheryett, near Dumfries, to Mrs. Roberts, relict of Mr. James R. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Paul, of the White Lion inn, Cheſter, to Miſs Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. of the Roſſett, near that city.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miſs Stephens, both late of the Manchester theatre.

At Blackburn, Mr. Wright, ſurgeon, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Bulcock, daughter of T. Bulcock, eſq. of Norden Houſe.

At Hindley, near Wigan, R. Rowbottom, eſq. to Miſs Lever, only daughter of James L. eſq.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, one of the managers of the Manchester theatre; a lady of the moſt amiable manners and ſuperlative mental endowments, ranking among the foremoſt of her profeſſion, and univerſally admired as an actreſs, few equalling, and ſtill fewer excelling her. Owing to this event, the theatrical amuſements were ſuſpended.—Mr. Joſeph Jenkins.—Mr. George Grimſhaw.—Mr. Henry Lever, 17.—Mr. Tate, confectioner.—Lieut. Col. Young, of the marines.—Mr. Ralph Barber.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wedgwood, 62.—Miſs Sibella Corrigall, 18.—Mr. Thomas Clare.—Mr. Thomas Wood, 23.—Mr. Huxley, of the Printers' Arms.—Mrs. Sarah Smoot, 96.—Mrs. Johnſon.—Mr. John Parry.—Mr. W. B. Dickins, muſician, ſon of Mr. D. ſchoolmaſter.—Mr. Irving, wife of Mr. George I. merchant.—Mr. John Orme.—Mrs. Woods, 65.—Miſs Lolley, daughter of Mr. L. diſtiller, 18.

At Blackburn, Mr. James White, ſtamp diſtributor, 35.

At Lancaſter, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Ralph, plumber and glazier.

At Summer-hill, near Ulverſton, Captain George Knott, of the firſt Lancaſhire militia, 33.

At Ulverſton, Mrs. Jackſon, relict of Mr. Richard J.

At Aberdeen, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. James Smith, late of the Aſſociate Burgher congregation, Bolton-le-moors. During the ſhort period of his miniſtry, which was not quite a year, his public and his private character alike contributed to ſecure the affection and eſteem, not only of his congregation, but of all his acquaintance. His courſe was ſhort; but if a ſtrict and conſtant regard to duty, an ardent deſire, accompanied by zealous endeavours to promote the beſt intereſts of men, confer honour, it was truly honourable.

At Orrell, near Wigan, Mr. R. F. German.

At Ince, Mrs. Burrows, wife of Mr. B.

At Jericho, Toxteth Park, Mrs. Woodward, 89.

At

At Low Hill, Mrs. Jane Harper, 92.
At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Oliverſon.
At Coln, Mr. Bolton, attorney.
At Ardwick, Mr. Arnold Birch, formerly a wollen-draper, of Manchester.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Tarporley, Mr. Charles Hayland, of Halifax, to Miſs Okell, daughter of the Rev Mr. O.

At Malpas, Mr. Benyon, of Filſtock, to Miſs Price, of Iſcoyd, Flintſhire.

At Cheſter, Mr. James Davies, to Miſs Lloyd, of the Red Lion, Handbridge

At Bowdon, Mr. Thomas Darbyſhire, maltſter of Altrincham, to Miſs Goulden, only daughter of Mr. G. innkeeper.

Died.] At Hinderton, Mr. John Powell, cork manufacturer, of Liverpool, 65.

At Halton, Mr. J. Hollingſworth.

At Wimſlow, Michael Ferrebee, eſq. of Langley Hall, near Middleton, Lancaſhire.

At Caughall, near Cheſter, Miſs Amory.

At the Rectory, Blithfield, the Rev. Walter Baggot, 74.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Derbyſhire agricultural ſociety, the premiums were diſtributed as follow:—For the beſt theavee, to Mr. W. Smith, four guineas.—For the ſecond beſt to Mr. Hoſkins, three guineas.—Beſt ſhear hog ram, to Mr. Hoſkins, three guineas; ſecond beſt, Mr. Mundy, two guineas.—Beſt two ſhear ram, Mr. Hoſkins, three guineas; ſecond beſt, Mr R. Jowett, two guineas.—Beſt ſhear hog wether, Mr. Smith, of Repton, three guineas; ſecond beſt, Mr. W. Smith, two guineas.—Beſt two ſhear wether, Mr. Smith, of Repton, three guineas; ſecond beſt, Mr. Hoſkins, two guineas.—Beſt two years old heifer, Mr. Mundy, four guineas; ſecond beſt, Mr Hoſkins, three guineas.—Beſt three year old ox, Mr. R. Jowett, three guineas; ſecond beſt, Mr. J. Jowett, two guineas. The meeting was numerouſly attended, and the ſtock was allowed to be much improved. Sir Henry Harpur exhibited two South Down theaves, one South Down ſhear hog wether, and one South Down two ſhear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke Park, which gave great ſatisfaction to the amateurs preſent.

Married.] At Heanor, Mr. Godber, to Miſs White, of Loſcoe.

Mr Samuel Ward, of Dronfield, to Miſs E. Naylor, of Sheffield.

Died.] At Glaſswell Hall, Lady Barker, relict of Sir Robert B. Bart.

At Derby, Mr. James Peet, hoſier.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, ſuddenly, Mr. Francis Beaumont.

At Crich, Mr. W. Towndrow, of Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married] At Clayworth, George Acklom, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Acklom, daughter of Jonathan A. eſq. of Wiſeton Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Joſeph Lomas, to Miſs Eliz. Froſt.

At Hucknall Forkard, the Rev. Charles Nixon, rector of Nuthall, to Miſs Jackſon.

Died.] At Bingham, Mr. Whitworth, of the king's arms, 55.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Cook, of the White Hart.—Mrs. Herbert.—Mrs. Hunt.—Mrs. Sarah Drury, 69.—Mr. Gibſon, hoſier.

At Great Wigſton, ſuddenly, E. Gilbert, eſq 58.

At Thorney, George Neville, eſq. a juſtice of the peace, and formerly lieut. colonel of the county militia, 66.

At Radford, Mrs. Buck.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Board of Agriculture have awarded their premium of fifty guineas, for the greateſt quantity and beſt quality of ſpring wheat, to Mr. Peter Sers, of Gedney, in this county.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. Tenny, attorney, of Thrapſton, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Louiſa Rawlinſon

At Boſton, Robert Clarke, eſq. to Miſs G. M. Gauteri.

At Louth, Mr. Thomas Phillips, jun. attorney, to Miſs Andrews, daughter of the late John A. eſq. of Alford.

At Raithby, Mr. W. Lonſdale, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Catherine Pulpemom, of Louth. The joint ages of the father and bridegroom amounted to 136 years, and thoſe of the bride and bride's maid to 28

Mr Edward Blyth, of Louth, merchant, aged 78, to Miſs Ath, of Boſton, 54.

At Gringley, near Gainſboro', Mr. Martain, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Tinedall.

At Winthorpe, Mr. Dowlman, miller, to Miſs Mary Chapman.

At Eaſt Keal, Mr. Thompſon Farren, to Miſs Cartwright.

At Weſt Keal, Mr. Sharp, grazier, to Miſs Lake.

Died.] At Lincoln, W. Burton, eſq. many years major in the Rutland militia.—Mr. George Rippon, hat-maker, 28.

At Stamford, Robert, the ſecond ſon of Mr. Robertſon, coachmaker, 17.—Mrs. Sharpe, 86.

At Boſton, Mrs. Julian, wife of Mr. J. of the Rodney and Hood Inn.—Mrs. Tuxford, wife of Mr. T jun.—Mrs. Brockitt, a maiden lady, 80.—Mrs. Simpſon, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Wellbourn, Mrs. Ridghill, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Louth, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of John R. eſq.—Miſs Hughſon, daughter of Mr Samuel H. ſurveyor of taxes, 35.—Mrs. S. Hunt, a maiden lady, 76.

At Grantham, Mrs. North, only daughter of Mr. J. Lockton, 21.

At Kirton, the Rev. John Gray, vicar of Hibaldſtow.

At Eaſt Kirkby, Miſs Gildon.—Mr. Edward Hodgſon, grazier.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

From the annual report of the female aſylum, recently inſtituted at Leiceſter, it appears that the earnings of the children for the year 1805 in waſhing, mangling, ſewing, knitting, dreſſing fowls, &c. for hire, under their own roof, amounted to more than a fifth of the whole expenditure of the charity for that year; ſo that while the children are engaged in the practice of thoſe employments, which are beſt adapted to qualify them for uſeful ſervants, and ſuitable wives for honeſt and induſtrious mechanics, they are alſo contributing in part towards their own maintenance and ſupport.

We congratulate the counties of Rutland and Leiceſter, on the firſt fruits of their agricultural coalition; the appointment of a wool fair, which is to be held at Leiceſter. The benefits reſulting from ſimilar fairs in other counties encourage the hope that the propoſed meaſure, will anſwer the ſanguine expectations of its promoters.

Married.] At Nuttall, the Rev. C. Nixon, to Miſs Jackſon, of Hucknall, Northamptonſhire.

At Desford, Mr. W. H. B. Brydges, of Ledbury, Herefordſhire, ſurgeon, to Miſs Alice Halford.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Decimus Cooke, attorney, to Miſs Farmer.

At Thruſſington, Mr. Thomas Shelton, to Mrs. Mary Cox, widow of Mr. C. ſchoolmaſter.

Died.] At Mountſorrel, Mr. Tebbutt. A gentleman from London who was on a viſit at his houſe, took him, with another, in an open carriage, to a neighbouring village, where they partook liberally of the feſtivity of the wake; on their return, the gentleman who ſat in the dicky, fell between the horſes, in conſequence of the foot-board giving way; the other perſon jumped out, and both were left upon the road ſeriouſly injured. Mr. Tebbutt remained in the carriage, and the horſes, with the reins about their heels, ran with great ſpeed into Mountſorrel, when a man attempted to ſtop them without effect, turning up towards the Green, when Mr. T. by a ſudden jerk, was thrown out, and killed upon the ſpot.

At Shilton, Mr. Sharpe.

At Willoughby Waterleſs, Miſs E. Gamble.

At Sutton, Mrs. Beale, 72.

At Thruſſington Grange, Miſs M. Lewin, daughter of Mr. L. 5.

At Breedon Lodge, Mr. Clarkſon, 24.

At Coleorton, Mrs. Bailey, 70.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tamworth, Mr. Billington, of Budbrook, to Miſs Clarke.

At Handsworth, Mr. W. Willington, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Deakin, of Aſton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. P. Hodgkins, factor, of Birmingham, to Miſs Proud, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Bilſton.

Thomas Allen, eſq. of Branſton, to Miſs Hollier, of Blakenhall.

Died.] At Stafford, John Maſters, eſq. alderman.

At Great Barr, Mr. Charles Brindley, 63.

At Etruria, Mr. William Cox, 45 years aſſiſtant in the houſe of the late Joſiah Wedgwood, eſq. and ſucceſſors, 85.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Nelſon fund, at Birmingham, it was reſolved that a ſtatue ſhould be erected in that town to the memory of our late gallant hero, and a committee was alſo appointed to carry this reſolution into effect.

Married.] At Aſton, Shirley Perkins, eſq. barriſter, of Sutton Coldfield, to Mrs. Walker, widow of capt. William W.

At Birmingham, Mr Lea, builder and ſurveyor, to Miſs Margaret Tabberner—Dr. Smith, of Upton Magna, near Shrewſbury, to Miſs Adams—Mr. John Smith, draper, to Miſs E Colmore, of Camp Hill.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. Daniel Hill, to Miſs Rowlinſon.—The Rev. J. A. James, to Miſs F. C. Smith, ſecond daughter of the late Dr. S. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Warſton Lane, near Birmingham, Mrs. Giles, wife of D. Giles, eſq.

At Homly, Mr. Thomas Walton, jun. farmer.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Dugmore—Mrs. Jane Dalton, relict of Mr. Joſeph D.—Mr. W. Shelton.—Miſs Mary Belcher—Mrs. Mary Clarke, mother of Mr. John C. perfumer, 85—Mr. Richard Taylor, maſter of the free ſchool, Great Barr, who came the day previous to his death for medical advice.—Mr. Clement, Sadler—Mr. Stephen Seager, 60—Mr. Richard Webſter, late an eminent braſs founder—Miſs Sarah Clements, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Francis C—Mr. Moſes Benjamin.

At Compton Lodge, Mr. John Oldenſhaw, 58.

At Snowford, Mrs. Hill, 51.

At Coventry, Miſs Packwood, ſiſter of Mr. Amos P.

At Warwick, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. William Parkes. This excellent man diſcharged all the various and ſacred duties of domeſtic life, with the moſt irreproachable exactneſs and amiable tenderneſs. He was intelligent, punctual, and diligent, in conducting the numerous and important concerns of a very extenſive buſineſs, and unwearied in his endeavours to relieve the indigent, and to protect the oppreſſed. The activity of his benevolence was unreſtrained by any narrow and invidious diſtinctions of ſect or party. The memory of ſuch a perſon will ever be dear, and his example inſtructive, to the poor, who ſhared his bounty, and to every claſs of men that had opportunities for contemplating his virtues. For the ſpace of twelve months he laboured under a lingering and complicated ma-

lady,

lady, of which neither the cauſes could be aſcertained, nor the effects reſiſted by the moſt ſkilful phyſicians, both in the capital, and in the neighbourhood. But he ſupported with unſhaken fortitude the pains of diſeaſe, and the languor of decay.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the general aſſembly of proprietors of the Elleſmere canal, held at Elleſmere, on the 25th of June, a ſubſcription was opened for completing the water-line and feeders from Bala Pool to Pontcyſyllte aqueduct, and more than half the money requiſite for that purpoſe was immediately ſubſcribed by the proprietors preſent, upon notes of the company, bearing an intereſt at five per cent. with an option of the ſubſcribers receiving their principal money at the end of four years, or converting the ſame into ſtock at that period. The junction of the Elleſmere canal with the Cheſter canal at Namptwich, has already introduced a very conſiderable trade on the latter canal, and opened a direct communication from the remote parts of Montgomeryſhire to Liverpool, and been the means of bringing by water carriage, immenſe quantities of timber, bark, corn, and other produce of the rich and fertile counties of Salop, Denbigh, Montgomery, to Cheſter, Liverpool, and the adjacent country, and ſupplying thoſe counties with all kinds of Weſt Indian produce and other articles from Liverpool, at a moderate expence.

From the report of the ſtate of the priſon charities of this county, for the year ending at Midſummer laſt, it appears that the total amount received during that time was 96l. 10s. 4½, that the diſburſements were 88l. 18s. 8½, and the balance left in the treaſurer's hands is 63l. 10s. 5¾. The objects of this truly laudable inſtitution are as follow: 1. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their induſtry and good behaviour while there; and to furniſh them with ſome implements or materials on quitting priſon, the better to ſupport themſelves and their families on their return to ſociety. 2. To encourage induſtry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal priſoners; and to furniſh with clothes and implements thoſe, who on quitting priſon receive a certificate of their good behaviour. 3. To provide all thoſe who are diſmiſſed with a ſmall ſum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpoſe.

Married] At Ludlow, Mr. Harding, to Miſs Whittall.

Mr. Edward Wilding, of Shepton Fields, to Miſs Powell, of Newcaſtle, in the pariſh of Clun.

At Shiffnall, Mr. William Worral, to Mrs. Eleanor Fulk.

Died.] At Madeley Wood, Mr. John Woodruff, of Shrewſbury, 63.

At Buildwas, Miſs E. Pritchard, daughter of Mr. P. ſurgeon.

At the New Town, Baſchurch, Miſs Pickſtock.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Woodall, 72.—Mr. W. Farrell, 68.

At Hinton, Mrs. Rogers.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stockton, the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, eldeſt ſon of Dr. Cameron, of Worceſter, to Miſs Lucy Lyttleton Butt, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev Dr. Butt, formerly rector of Stanford, and vicar of Kidderminſter.

Mr. T. Morgan, druggiſt, of Stourbridge, to Miſs Saunders, daughter of the late Mr. S., of Grafton-lodge, near Bromſgrove.

Died.] The Rev. George Parker, rector of Oddingley. He was inhumanly murdered about five o'clock in the afternoon in a field near his own dwelling houſe. To this field he had been in the habit of going daily about that time, and driving home his cows to be milked; and the perpetrator of the wicked deed appears to have for ſome days meditated his diabolical purpoſe, by repeatedly going there to watch a favourable opportunity, as the ground behind the hedge whence the fatal ſhot was fired, was exceedingly beaten down, particularly oppoſite a ſtile. It appears, however, that after the unfortunate gentleman received the contents of the murderer's gun, he had reſolution enough to purſue the wretch over the hedge into the field from whence he fired, when the monſter, with the butt end, completed the murder. Mr. P. was found a few minutes afterwards by two perſons from Worceſter, who were alarmed by the report of the piece, and the cries of the deceaſed, but the perpetrator of the bloody deed effected his eſcape. A reward of one hundred guineas has been offered for his apprehenſion. Mr. Parker was a native of Cumberland, in which county he received his education. After quitting ſchool, he reſided with the late Mr. Fowler, of St John's Academy, in Warwick, for ſeveral years, as claſſical aſſiſtant. In 1793, he was preſented by his friend and patron his grace the duke of Norfolk, to the rectory of Oddingley, where he reſided till his death. He has left a wife and family, to lament the loſs of an affectionate huſband and tender parent.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kington, Mr. C. Cope, of Birmingham, to Miſs Rogers.—Mr. R. Powell, to Miſs Neve, of Ruſhock.

At Hereford, Mr. Matthews, late of Woolhope, to Mrs. Lockett.—Mr. Chriſtopher Griffiths, to Miſs Whitney.

Died.] At his family manſion, in the pariſh of Foy, Mr. Thomas Abrahall.

At Ledbury, Mr. W. Pritchard, of Welcheſton. His death was the conſequence of a fall from his horſe.

At Hereford, Mr. Rees Price.

At Mornington, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. 60.

At Hillhampton, Mrs. Hill, 96.—Mrs. Clark, 96.

At Stoke Edith, Mr. John Euſtace, many years pariſh clerk of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The arrangements for the projected addition to the Briſtol Infirmary having been completed, it was determined on Monday ſe'nnight (June 16th) to commence the building. The compliment of officiating on the occaſion was intended for the preſent chief magiſtrate, Daniel Waite, eſq., but that gentleman being out of town, and Mr. Reynolds not being preſent, Edward Protheroe, eſq. at the repeated ſolicitation of the committee accepted the office. The ſolicitude and humane attention to the intereſts of the charity, which this gentleman manifeſted during his late mayoralty, muſt be freſh in the memory of all. The following gentlemen of the building-committee accompanied him to the ſpot, where a very large concourſe of people was aſſembled:

The Rev. John Rowe, Chairman.

Mr. E. Aſh	Mr. J. Metford
Mr. T. Benville	Mr. J. Birtall
Mr. W. Batterſby	Mr. T. Were
Mr. P. Protheroe	Mr. R. J. Allard
Mr. E. R. Clayfield	Mr. R. Smith.
Mr. G. Hillhouſe	

Having placed the ſtone, Mr. Protheroe ſaid, as nearly as we could collect:—"I lay this firſt ſtone of the new wing of the Briſtol Infirmary, the funds for erecting which have been provided by the munificence of a generous public, and I pray God to proſper the undertaking." The committee having made the uſual douceur to the workmen, retired with that unalloyed ſatisfaction which is the neceſſary reſult of being inſtrumental to the comforts of their fellow creatures in the hour of pain and ſickneſs, a time when they ſtand moſt in need of aſſiſtance.

Married.] At Dymock, Mr. H. Cooper, of Lime-tree Park, land-ſteward to the earl of Hardwicke, to Miſs Amelia Morton, youngeſt daughter of Mrs. M. of Mount Pleaſant.

At Glocester, Mr. George, writing-maſter of St. Mary de Crypt ſchool, to Miſs Stephens.

Died.] At Newnham, Mr. Simon Dobbs, iron-maſter, 72.

At Rudhall, near Newnham, Mr. Henry Greening, 77.

At Glouceſter, Mr. James Kearſey.

At Avening, Mr. Le Chevalier, 84.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Chandler.

At Stone, near Berkeley, Mrs. Pierce, 71.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bletchington, Mr. John Peake, of Iſlip, to Miſs Sarah Butler.

At Oxford, Mr. William Gardner, of Fawler, to Miſs Davis.—Mr. Francis Freeborn, to Miſs Mary Harpur.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Wills, D.D. warden of Wadham college, 66. He was born at Scarborough, county Somerſet, of which he was rector, and of Tydd St. Mary, Lincoln, in the gift of the crown; M.A. 1765, July 13, the ſame day with his predeceſſor in the wardenſhip, Dr. Gerard, whom he ſucceeded in 1783; and ſerved the office of vice-chancellor from 1792 to 1796. The rectory of Seaborough is in the gift of the Martin family; of whom Adam M. eſq. of the exchequer, F.A.S. who died 1783, preſented Mr. Wills 1779, who rebuilt the parſonage 1784, as is commemorated by an inſcription on its ſouth front. He was alſo a conſiderable benefactor to his college, as will appear from the following account of his benefactions and legacies: 400l. a year in addition to the wardenſhip, with his books and furniture to his ſucceſſor; 1000l. to improve the warden's lodgings; two exhibitions, of 100l. each, annually, to two fellows of the college, ſtudents in law and phyſick; and two exhibitions, of 20l. each, annually, to two ſcholars, ſtudents in the ſame profeſſions; 31l. 10s. a year to the Divinity lecturer of the college, to read lectures on the XXXIX Articles; to one ſuperannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 75l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 75l.; to one other ſuperannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 100l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 50l.; 5l. or 6l. value in books per annum to the beſt reader of the leſſons in chapel; an eſtate in Tydd St. Giles, in Lincolnſhire, worth about 150l. per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, in aid of the great burthens of his office; 100l. per annum to the ſenior Bodleian librarian; 100l. per annum to the Theatre; 1000l. ſtock, 3 per cents, to the Infirmary. The reſidue of his fortune, excluſive of private legacies to relations, friends, and ſervants, he has bequeathed to the college, to eſtabliſh a fund to accumulate for the purpoſe of purchaſing or benefiting livings for that college.

At the Rectory Houſe, Souldern, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. John Horſeman, B.D. upwards of thirty-four years rector of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Stanlake, the Rev. Arthur Homer, 49. D.D. rector of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college. The living is in the gift of that Society.

At Fuſmore, William Fermor, eſq. 69.

At Alderbury, Chriſtopher Aplin, eſq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Daniel Setchfield, chemiſt and druggiſt of St. Ives, Hunts, to Miſs Salmon, of Peterborough.

At Northampton, Mr. Locock, ſurgeon, to Miſs Cape.

At Hardingſtone, Mr. H. Hughes, attorney, to Miſs A. Smyth, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S., rector of great Linford, Bucks.

At Thrapſton, Mr. J. B. Eland, draper, to Miſs Leete.

At Bulgrave, Mr. George Scriven, of Dunſtable, to Miſs Whilton.

Died.]

Died.] At Weſton Favell, Edward Britten, gent, 84.

At Moulton Grange, Mr. Charles Pywell.

At Bourtreehall, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph J., 63.

At Gidding, Mr. William Bradſhaw, 73.

At Northampton, Mr. Jeyes, formerly an attorney, and nearly 40 years town-clerk of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A handſome iron railing next the water in the front of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, Cambridge, is juſt finiſhed, and has a very pleaſing effect; the whole expence of which has been defrayed by the executors of the late J. Merrill, eſq. out of a legacy left by him for that ſpecial purpoſe.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Foſter, jun. common brewer, to Miſs Staples.—Mr John Pulley, ſurgeon, of Bedford, to Miſs Bedford, late of Hitchen, Herts.

Died.] At Newmarket, Dennis Fitzpatrick, commonly called Denny, well known on the Turf, and particularly in Suſſex, from his having rode many years for the Earl of Egremont. His integrity both as a man and a rider, obtained him the reſpect and friendſhip of all his employers

At Wisbeach, Mr. Thomas Whitmore, 87.—Mrs. Draycott, wife of Mr. Stephen D.

At Cambridge, Miſs Frances Barker, 27—Mr. John Smith, butler of Magdalen college.—Hiram, the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Maſon, of the Wrestlers' Inn.

At Triplowe, Mrs Berry, wife of the Rev. Butler B., vicar of that place, 35.

At Chippenham, in this county, Mrs. Tookie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. formerly prebendary of Ely.

At Widdial, near Barkway, Mr. Richard Hogg, 43.

NORFOLK.

A propoſal has been made for erecting a Corn Exchange at Norwich, by ſubſcription, on the ſite of the White Horſe Inn, in the Hay-market, for want of which the frequenters of the market are expoſed to great inconvenience.

Married] J. Goodeve, eſq. banker, of Goſport, to Miſs Hurry, daughter of Wm. Hurry, eſq. of Yarmouth.

The Rev. Edward Bulwer, to Miſs Graver, of Haynford.

The Rev. P. B. Scott, rector of High Laver, in Eſſex, to Mrs. Bringloe, of Saham.

Mr. Robert Fickling, to Miſs Ann Farrer, both of Barton Bendiſh.

Mr. John Overton, of Pattesley, to Miſs Miles, of Kettleſtone.

Mr. John Kelly, jun. merchant of Yarmouth, to Miſs E. Parker, of Mettingham.

Died.] At Wells, Julia, the wife of John Hill, jun. eſq.

At Great Maſſingham, Mr. W. Banks, 78.

At Loddon, Mrs. M. Fayerman, widow of Mr. F. attorney, formerly of Chedgrave.

At Scotlow, Thomas Blake, eſq. 79. To the moſt inviolable integrity of conduct he joined a peculiar urbanity of manners, and in active benevolence and uniform kindneſs and affection in the diſcharge of every parental and domeſtic duty, few can have ſurpaſſed him. His hoſpitable diſpoſition, for which he was remarkable, was not confined to his friends only, but diffuſed around him, and the pooreſt of his neighbours ſhared the bounty of his table, it having long been his cuſtom (worthy of general imitation!) to have all the poor families in his pariſh, in their turn, dine at his houſe every Sunday.

At Swafield, Horatio Weggs, gent. late a merchant at Cley next the ſea, and nineteen years land ſteward to the earl of Orford.

At Hingham, Thomas Grigſon Payne, eſq. many years an acting magiſtrate of this county.

At Gately, Mrs. Margaret Gibbs, wife of Mr. John G. and niece to Thomas Seppings, eſq. of South Creak, 27.

At Norwich, Mr. John Pratt, formerly an eminent woollen-draper.—Mrs. Gooſe, wife of Mr. G., 25.—Mr. Eaſtoe.—Mrs. Pell, wife of Mr. P. 45.

SUFFOLK.

A ſubſcription has been opened at Bury, for the purpoſe of erecting a turret-clock in front of the Old Bridewell in that town, which is likely to prove a great convenience to the neighbouring inhabitants and the numerous frequenters of the Market.

Married.] At Ipſwich, T. Taylor, eſq. of Abberton Hall, to Miſs Carter.—Mr. Poſtle Jackſon, ſon of Mr. J. printer of the Ipſwich Journal, to Miſs Burcham.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Houghton, 31.—Mr. William Adkin, a member of Captain Oakes's volunteers, 23.—Mr. John Cobb, of the Horſe-ſhoe inn.—Mrs. Baglee, relict of Mr. John B. 82.

At Stowmarket, Mrs Elmer, late of the White Hart inn.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. James B. printer, of Norwich.—Miſs Mary Ruſſell, daughter of J. R. eſq.

At Southwold, Mr. James Coats, many years ſteward to Sir Gilbert Affleck, of Dalham, 73.

At Heſſet, Mrs. Steggall, relict of the Rev. Wm. S. rector of Wyverſtone, 90

At Tuddenham, Mr. James Potter, ſchoolmaſter.

At Aldborough, E. Bunniſs, eſq. 65.

At Boyton, Mrs. Woolnough, relict of Quinton W. eſq.

ESSEX

A meeting was lately held at Ilford, for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of making a new road from London to Tilbury Fort, through Barking and Grays. Mr. Wilmot, the ſurveyor, produced an excellent plan by which the diſtance may be reduced ſeven miles in the twenty-nine. It was unanimouſly agreed to apply to Parliament for an Act for the purpoſe; and nearly 10,000l. were immediately ſubſcribed. By ſuch a road fiſh might be conveyed to London in two hours, in caſe of foul wind, and the river being frozen; ammunition and ſtores from Woolwich might be conveyed to Purfleet and Tilbury,

Tilbury, in one-third leſs time than at preſent; and numerous advantages would accrue from it to the metropolis.

Married.] Mr. Richard Pickman, of Danbury to Miſs Barker.

At Enfield, Mr. John Landon, to Miſs Jamet.

Thomas Leappingwell, eſq. of Saling, to Miſs E. Tweed, of Saling Hall.

Died.] At Chipping Ongar, Mr. Gardiner, ſchoolmaſter.

At Sandon, Mr. Joſeph Levett, 80.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Margaret Parke, 85.

At Springfield, of a brain-fever, Mr. Tho. Peacock.

At Brentwood, Mr. Marſton, attorney, 68.

At Montreſſing, Mr. William Frances, 73.

At Chelmsford, Mr. R. Wright, ſecond ſon of Mr. W watchmaker —Mr. Reeve, baker.

At her father's, at Sewardſtone, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. George Wood, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Joſhua Watkins, of the White Hart.

At Stanbourn, Mrs. Mary Choat, 97.

KENT.

A ſpirit of improvement is manifeſting itſelf at Margate. The area of Hawley-ſquare is now laid out in a handſome garden and intended ſhrubbery, for the accommodation of company; and a wide handſome road for carriages is forming to open a communication between Church-fields and Dane-hill. Theſe, with other intended improvements, will be of general benefit to the viſitants and inhabitants of that faſhionable town.

Married.] At Canterbury, William Evans, eſq. lieutenant in the Worceſter militia, to Miſs Lawrence, daughter of —— L. eſq.— Captain Cumming, of the 1ſt Surry militia, to Miſs Kingsford, daughter of Wm. K. eſq.

At the chapel of Bromley Palace, Andrew Wedderburn, eſq. of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, to the Hon. Louiſa Eden, fifth daughter of Lord Auckland.

Allen Grebell, eſq. of Canterbury, to Mrs. Ann Holton.

Died.] At Eltham, Mr. Peter Wynne, ſtationer, of Paternoſter-row, London.

At Bromley Common, Mrs. Rohde, wife of Major R.

At his ſeat at Lee's Court, aged 52, Lewis Thomas Lord Sondes, of Rockingham caſtle, in Northamptonſhire. His Lordſhip ſucceeded to the title in March, 1795. In 1785 he married Miſs Milles, daughter of Richard Milles, eſq. of North Elmhorn, in Norfolk, by whom he has left iſſue Lewis Richard, now Lord Sondes, born in May, 1792, three other ſons, and two daughters.

At Weſtwood, in the pariſh of St. Peter, Thanet, Mr. Michael Maſcall, 61.

At the Parſonage houſe, Paul's Cray, Mrs. Simons, wife of the Rev. John S.

At Sheerneſs, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D. ſurveyor of taxes.

At Herne, Captain Burt,

At Tovil, near Maidſtone, Mr. John Pett, 82.

The Rev. Marmaduke Louis, rector of Lullingſtone, in this county, and vicar of East Garſton, Berks, 77.

At Merſham Hatch, Elizabeth Catharine, ſecond daughter of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. 16.

At Maidſtone, William Penwall, gent. one of the common council of that corporation.

At Dover, Mrs. Bradley.

At Barming Heath, Robert Whitfield, eſq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. William J.—Mr. Alexander Robinſon, 66.—Mr. Philpot, 48.—Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. H. of the White Hart.

At Faverſham, Mr. Wm. Glaſcock, many years maſter carpenter at the Royal Powder Mills.

At Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, eſq. elder brother of the Right Hon. Richard Brinſley S. He was many years a member of the parliament of Ireland, and under ſecretary of ſtate for the war department in that kingdom, previous to the queſtion of the Regency, when he reſigned his ſeat and his office. He poſſeſſed diſtinguiſhed talents as an author both in hiſtory and political controverſy; and no man was more beloved and reſpected in private life. In 1778, Mr. S. publiſhed, in an octavo volume, a Hiſtory of the late Revolution in Sweden, having been ſecretary to the Britiſh envoy in that kingdom at the time it took place. This is a maſterly performance. Mr. S. alſo wrote ſeveral pamphlets on the miniſterial ſide of the queſtion, during the former diſſenſions in Ireland, which were received with applauſe. One of them was entitled, Letters of a Dungannon Volunteer, reſpecting the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform. In 1793, he publiſhed in London, an Eſſay upon the true Principles of Civil Liberty, and of Free Government; with a view to counteract the levelling doctrines of the day.

SUSSEX.

The ground for a new Theatre at Brighton, is already ſpaced out, in a very eligible ſituation near the new road. The building, it is ſaid, will be entirely completed by the next ſeaſon. Donaldſon has rebuilt his library at that place on a magnificent ſcale; and it is now the moſt ſplendid eſtabliſhment of the kind in the kingdom. It is well known that it commands the favourite Promenade of the Steyne; while Pollard's enjoys the advantages of the ſea proſpect.

The progreſs making in the erection of All Saints Church, in Lewes, under the direction of Mr. Wilde, affords the inhabitants the proſpect of its being opened for divine ſervice, much ſooner than was expected, when the corner ſtone was laid in December laſt. The walls are of bricks, with ſtone ruſtics, and it is but juſtice to the builder to ſay, that they pleaſe the eye of every ſpectator.

The ſucceſs which has attended the reſearch for coal at Bexhill, has ſtimulated others to ſimilar purſuits, in ſituations equally promiſing

fing. At Rotherfield ſeveral men are actively employed in boring; and at Maresfield ſome good ſpecimens have been obtained.

Married.] At Weſtbourn, the Rev. Thomas De Lacy, 'archdeacon of Meath, to Miſs Moutray, daughter of the late John M., eſq. commander in his majeſty's navy.

Died.] At Lews, Araunah Verral, gent., 62.—Mr. Davey, plumber and glazier.

At Horſham, William Ellis, eſq. clerk of the peace for Lews.

At Brighton, Miſs Emma Wick, daughter of Mr. W., of the Prince of Wales's houſehold.

At Shipley, Mr. Nye, Yeoman.

At Bognor Rocks, Stephen Coffer, eſq. of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. J. Medwin, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Medwin, ſolicitor, at Horſham. He was returning in a gig, from a ſale at Muntham, when the horſe at the top of Pitt's-hill, about half a mile from Horſham, ran away with the carriage, threw Mr. M. out, and the reins being entangled with his legs, dragged him along the road, by which he was ſo terribly bruiſed that he expired about two hours afterwards, without having uttered a ſyllable.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Lieutenant R. Balfour, commanding his majeſty's ſhip Safeguard, to Miſs Maddock, daughter of Mr. M., of the Dock-yard.

At Southampton, John Ballie, eſq. of Sherwood Park, county of Carlow, to Miſs Ann Wilſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Richard W., eſq. of St. Kitts.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mr. James Nicholſon of the Sun Fire Office, to Miſs Ann Haldon.

Richard M. Movey, eſq. of North Marden, Suſſex, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of Mr. R., of Abbotſon.

Died.] At Portſmouth, the lady of Thomas A. Minchin, eſq.—Mr. Frederick Lobb, midſhipman of his majeſty's ſhip Captain, and ſon of Captain L., commander of that ſhip.—Mrs. Fowles, wife of Mr. F., baker.

At Tunworth, the Rev. John Iſley, rector of that place.

At Wincheſter, Lieutenant Green, of the royal navy, ſon of Harry G., eſq. town clerk of that city.—Miſs Rogers, daughter of Mr. William R., coach-maker.

At Fareham, Miſs H. L. Burdon, youngeſt daughter of Capt. B., of the navy, 14.

At Havant, Mr. Knapp, ſenior partner in the old and eſtabliſhed firm of Richard and James K.

At Fordingbridge, Mr. John Turner, ſon of the late Mr. T., attorney.

At Fyfield, Chriſtian, wife of the Rev. H. White, rector of Shalden.

At Southampton, Mr. Ringgette, of the King's Arms,—Mr. Thomas Baker, ſen. an eminent trader, merchant and banker.—Mrs. Hayes.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Orcheſtou, Edward Fennell, eſq. of the New Brunſwick Fincibles, to Miſs Gibbs, daughter of Francis G., eſq.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Joſeph Bird, eſq. late a captain in the horſe guards blue, and brigade major on the ſtaff in this diſtrict, 31.

Mr. Abel Howell, ſilverſmith. He had been indiſpoſed a few days before; but on the evening preceding his death had been working ſome hours in his garden, and on retiring to reſt complained of ſlight fatigue only; in the morning he was found dead in his bed, having expired apparently without pain or ſtruggle.

At Britford, ſuddenly, Mr. Newman, ſen. late a reſpectable farmer, but had retired from buſineſs about two years.

At Wootton Baſſet, the lady of John Ralph, eſq.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Mills, 99.

At Semington, Mrs. Lews, 78.

BERKSHIRE.

Cumberland Lodge, in Windſor great park, is undergoing ſuch conſiderable alterations and improvements, by direction of his Majeſty, that it is ſuppoſed this long deſerted manſion is intended for the reſidence of ſome branch of the royal family. In the mean time, the gold and ſilver plate, brought from Hanover, remains there under a guard of the Oxford blues, and the King's fine ſtud of Hanoverian horſes occupy the ſtables.

Married.] At Lambourn, Lieutenant William Garrard, of the Madras engineers, to Miſs M. Francis.

At Reading, Mr. Brand, to Miſs Willſdon.

At Burghfield, Mr. Charles Hearne, to Miſs A. Hancock.

At Buſcot, near Faringdon, Mr. John Prior, to Miſs Yates.

Died.] At Warfield, Miſs Corterel.

At Bracknall, Mrs. Burdett, widow of Captain B.

Suddenly, at the Rev. Mr. Knapp's, Englefield rectory, Mrs. Knapp, wife of William K. ſenior alderman of Reading.

In Holywell, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Lloyd, widow of the late Mr. L. formerly maſter of the academy in the Vine-yard, Abingdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The workmen employed in cutting the intended new courſe for the river Avon at Briſtol, have within theſe few days diſcovered large quantities of timber about twenty feet below the ſurface, under a thick bed of clay; they appear to have been probably placed there by ſome great inundation, and from their decayed ſtate, to have lain there for a long ſeries of ages.

The foundation of a new Aſſembly-room is laid at the eaſt end of the Mall at Clifton. It will be a handſome public building, and do honour to the liberality and taſte of thoſe who have patroniſed and ſubſcribed to it

Married.] At Bath, Nicholas Sadlier, eſq. of Sadlier's Wells, in the county of Tipperary,

rary, to Miſs Margaret Bowen.—Thomas G. Jacques, eſq. of Yorkſhire, to Miſs Gore, eldeſt daughter of Mr. and Lady Morres G.—Joſhua Uhtoff, eſq. to Miſs Jane Farrer, daughter of James F. eſq.

At Briſtol, Mr. G. Bowen, jun. to Miſs E. Halton, eldeſt daughter of Lieutenant-colonel H on ſervice in the Eaſt Indies.

Died.] At Cliſton, John Paterſon, eſq. of London, and of Carmacoup, county of Lanerk, North Britain.—The eldeſt daughter of Sir George Rumbold.—Miſs Eliza Hammond, only daughter of the late Benjamin H. eſq. of Liverpool, 18.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Carruthers, 25.—Mr. Underwood, iron-monger —Mr. Thomas Bevan. —Mr. Blanning, ſhipwright —Mrs. Watkins. —Mr. Long, of the Croſs Keys.—Mr. Arthur Sawyer, accomptant —James Palmer, eſq. many years a reſident in the iſland of Jamaica.—Mr. Benjamin Brown, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Crawley.—Mr. Talboy.—Miſs Jones.

At Paulton, Mrs. Rachel Symes, 89.

At Taunton, Mr. George Hare, poſtmaſter.

At the Cottage, near Taunton, John Southey, eſq. uncle to the poet of that name, 63.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Thomas G. clothier.—Mrs. Cary, wife of Mr. C. tanner.

At Portiſhead, Mrs. Ann Player, 95.

At Clutton, Mr. Hillman, ſen. who had lately retired from the Golden Hart, in that place, which he kept nearly fifty years.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, William Walter Yea, eſq. a captain in the 1ſt Somerſet Regiment of Militia, to Miſs Ann Michel, youngeſt daughter of the late David Robert Michel, eſq. of Dewliſh.

At Heathfield, Mr. William Greedy, to Miſs E. Fouracre.

Died.] At Swanage, Mrs. Price, widow of the unfortunate Capt. John P., commander of the Prince of Wales Eaſt Indiaman, loſt off the Cape of Good Hope, ſince which accident ſhe has been gradually dying. The infant family are left under the protection of her brothers, Colonel Cole, of the Royal Marines, Capt. Edmonds, of his Majeſty's ſhip Diomede, and Mr. Price, adjutant of the 3d (Kenſington's) London Regiment.

At Piddletown, Mr. Sparke, of the King's Arms Inn; his death was occaſioned by a mortification, brought on from an injury he received by the ſtarting of his horſe, when returning from a meeting of the Dorſet Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was a member.

At Poole, John Lander, eſq collector of the cuſtoms.

At Shaftesbury, Robert Dudley, eſq.

At Trent, near Sherborne, Mr. Samuel Eaſtment.

DEVONSHIRE.

The mines in the neighbourhood of Taviſtock are ſaid to be in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and to produce very conſiderable quantities of copper ore. A new canal is forming there to communicate with the Tamar. This canal is to be carried through a hill, for a conſiderable diſtance, and it is hoped that the ſubterraneous cut will have the additional advantage of interſecting ſeveral new lodes of copper.

The new telegraphs fixed at the lines and Saltrun Heights, Plymouth, communicate in a line of telegraphs with the Portſmouth telegaphs. They have been worked for a trial, and a meſſage of ſome length has been tranſmitted to the Admiralty, and an anſwer received in 26 minutes; ſhort meſſages can be ſent and an anſwer returned in from 10 to 12 minutes; a celerity of conveying intelligence hitherto unknown in this country. There is a comfortable lodge built for the reception of the men who work the telegraphs, but they do not know what intelligence is conveyed.

Married.] At Heavitree, Thomas Hugo, eſq. of Crediton, to Miſs Jane A. Philip, daughter of the late Arundle P., eſq.

At Luppitt, Mr. William Huſſey, auctioneer, to Miſs Sarah Hodges, daughter of the late James H., eſq.

At Totneſs, Dr. Marſhall, to Miſs Farwell, daughter of Arthur F, eſq.

Died.] At Sacheverell Hall, near Exmouth, Mrs. Martha Iliff, wife of Edward I., eſq. 36.

At Exeter, Mr. James Weſcomb.—Mr. Samuel Fley.—Mrs. Dorothy Eaſtchurch —Mrs. Strong, Mother of Mr. S., of the Poltimore Inn.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. John W., attorney.

At Charmouth, Mrs. Coade, ſiſter to Samuel C., eſq. of Lyme, 84.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Wolland, wife of Mr. W.

Mrs. Bealey, relict of the Rev. Thomas B, formerly vicar of Weſt Anſley, near Tiverton.

At Northmolton, Mrs. Prudence Thorne, 68.

At Stonehouſe, Mr. John Keenor, lately a wine merchant at Plymouth, 63.

At Starcroſs, Captain Pooke.

CORNWALL.

Iron rail-ways are about to be adopted in this county, where conſiderable advantages are expected from them. One is to be formed near Hayle; another will convey the produce of the Gwennap mines to the ſea-ſhore near Reſtronget ferry.

Died.] At Upton Helions, Mrs. Wellington, widow of the late Rev. William W., rector of that pariſh, 31.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Rivers, of the King's Head Inn, 21.

At St. Auſtell, Mr. Robert Rowe, 94.—Mr. William Leavis, 29.

At Treluddra, Mr. Robert Hawkey.

At Port Iſaac, John Cock, eſq.

At Helſton, Mrs. Margery Moore, a maiden lady, 86

At Polruan, near Forwey, Sarah Chaſe, widow, 102.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 21ſt of May, at the royal palace of Aranjuez, her moſt ſerene highneſs Donna Maria Antonio de Bourbon, Princeſs of Aſturias. The long and painful illneſs, which terminated fatally to the valuable life of her highneſs, was a tuberculous phthiſis, the reſult of mal-conformation. From the time of her royal highneſs's arrival in Spain, the phyſical conſtitutional debility under which ſhe laboured was manifeſted by the paleneſs of her countenance, the flaccidity of her muſcles, the coldneſs of her ſkin, the oppreſſion at her breaſt, and palpitations of the heart of which ſhe complained, and which were accompanied by irregular febrile exacerbations. Theſe different ſymptoms were all greatly aggravated by the two abortions which her highneſs unfortunately experienced. On the 6th of laſt November, at the royal reſidence of St. Lorenzo, ſhe was attacked with an univerſal arthritis, accompanied by vomiting, hectic fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, and ſpitting of blood, which obſtinately continued till the middle of December, when the ſymptoms began to abate. In conſequence of this apparent relief, and the repeated requeſts of her highneſs, ſhe was removed with the court, on the 2d of February of the preſent year, to the royal palace of Aranjuez; where, from the mildneſs of the temperature, her highneſs recovered from her fever, cough, and vomitings, and (though with ſome fatigue) ſhe occaſionally took an airing in a coach. But this relief was only tranſient; for on the 16th, between eight and nine in the morning, after an attack of cough and increaſed palpitation of the heart, her highneſs brought up a conſiderable quantity of red ſpumous blood; and at four the following morning, from three to four ounces of well characterized pus, which latter circumſtance confirmed the opinion previouſly conceived of the exiſtence of tubercles, or vomicæ in the lungs. In conſequence of her dangerous ſituation, the holy viaticum was adminiſtered to her highneſs in the preſence of both their Majeſties; and continuing ſubject to occaſional convulſive ſpaſms, ſhe experienced ſo ſevere an attack on the 19th, that her immediate diſſolution being apprehended, it was judged neceſſary to adminiſter extreme unction. From that period the ſymptoms alternated with more or leſs violence, their remiſſion allowing her highneſs to get occaſionally out of bed, until the middle of April; when becoming aggravated, particularly the oppreſſion at the cheſt, the palpitations, purulent expectorations, and febrile exacerbations, it was found neceſſary to adminiſter the holy viaticum a ſecond time, not neglecting the employment of ſuch medical means as were deemed neceſſary to afford relief. From this period the whole concourſe of ſymptoms became greatly increaſed in violence, until the deceaſe of her highneſs. This fatal event took place, notwithſtanding the ſkill, vigilence, and care employed by the ſeven phyſicians of his Majeſty's houſehold, who, by the expreſs order of their Majeſties, were in attendance day and night upon her highneſs. The phyſicians, who held long and repeated conſultations in order to deviſe the moſt ſuitable and effectual meaſures for her relief, have the ſatisfaction of knowing that they performed all that was incumbent on them; ſeveral of the remedies that they employed were, according to her highneſs's ſtatement, the ſame as had been previouſly preſcribed for her at Naples: namely, a milk diet, viper broth, edulcorating decoctions, &c. The opinion entertained by the phyſicians from the very commencement of the diſeaſe, and their prognoſtication of its fatal termination, were confirmed by the appearances of the body on opening it, preparatory to its being embalmed. The heart appeared of an unuſual magnitude, the ventricles, the ſinuſes, auricles, and all the large veſſels iſſuing from its cavities, were enlarged or aneuriſmatic; the interior portion of the left lobe of the lungs was greatly augmented in ſize, of a livid colour, accompanied with a purulent extravaſation, intermixed with blood. In the upper part of both ſides, near the firſt true rib, there was found a portion of it ſchirrous, and cloſely adhering to the pleura, with ulcers containing pus. The abdominal cavity, on being opened, was found filled with a ſerous fluid, conſtituting aſcitic dropſy, as was clearly foreſeen; the ſtomach was very ſmall; both that viſcus and the ſmaller inteſtines were in an inflamed ſtate, and of a livid appearance: the whole of the body was anaſarcous, and covered with livid ſpots.

At Paris, M. Rétif de la Bretonne, in the 72d year of his age. This original and copious, and ſtill more *bizarre* author, wrote more than 100 volumes, which met with ſucceſs. He had been a journeyman printer, and it is ſaid that he ſet up one of his works without having ever written it. There is much humour in his *Paiſan Perverti*, which is but too true a picture of the loweſt vices and moſt diſguſting manners. His *Vie de mon Pere*, leſs known, is perhaps his beſt production. He was nicknamed the Jean Jacques Rouſſeau of the Streets, a title that well characteriſed him.

In the Eaſt Indies, aged 21 years, Evelyn Seymour, gent, godſon of the Ducheſs of Kingſton, to whom her Grace bequeathed a handſome legacy. He was a deſcendant of the Seymours, of the Bollin, near Roſs, and midſhipman on board the Hon. Company's cruiſer, the Princeſs Auguſta. Being engaged in an expedition with twenty-four men, in croſſing a river near Bombay, the boat upſet, and Mr. Seymour, with twenty-two of his brave followers, was drowned.

At Cape Breton, Mr. W. Woodfall, chief juſtice of that iſland. He was the ſon of the late Mr. W. W., and was a young man of a very reſpectable character: his talents and

profeſſional attainments well qualified him for the ſituation he held; and a work which he publiſhed, on the Law concerning Landlord and Tenant, fully proves that he might have riſen to conſiderable repute, if he had remained in this country. He fell a ſacrifice to the climate, and his anxiety to diſcharge his duty; for, though labouring under ſevere infirmity, he would often be carried into court, where he has fainted during his official exertions. He has left a widow and three children.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MR. RALPH DODD, the Civil Engineer, has publiſhed an Introductory Report on the propoſed new harbour at Brighthelmſtone; ſome extracts from which are worthy of the attention of all the commercial part of the public.

"Let us (ſays Mr. Dodd,) view the eligibility of this ſpot, for making a harbour of ſafety, and we ſhall find few places in the Kingdom equal to it, poſſeſſing a fine deep bold ſhore, gradually approaching the land, in regular ſoundings, without rocks or ſhifting ſands near it; an excellent clay or holding ground, for an outer roadſtead; a ſolid chalky rock bottom, for the baſements of erecting neceſſary piers, with a number of coincident advantages that are ſeldom found united. Thus Nature, as it were, invites the hand of Induſtry and Ingenuity, to form by art what ſhe has withheld; and happy am I to declare its practicability, with ſo many inviting advantages.

"Let us now view the importance of this harbour in a commercial point of view, and we ſhall find it teeming with advantages to the town and ſurrounding country. To mention all, would be only producing a ſchedule, at preſent unneceſſary to recite; but to name only one, the article of coal, ſo neceſſary for fuel in our different dwellings—it would, at leaſt, reduce it in price ten ſhillings per chaldron; and of courſe on other articles imported in like manner. By the adoption of this much to-be-deſired harbour, what is the commercial mind called upon to contemplate?—the riſing-up of a new mart, that will make rapid ſtrides in commerce from its ſituation and locality, only 54 miles from the metropolis, and then an immediate entrance into the Britiſh Channel, without the trammels of a bar harbour, which, by their ſhifting ſands and ſhingles, too often retard the laden bark, paſſing in or out, at a time when moſt wanted, and in head-winds totally inacceſſible. But from this intended harbour, by well-moored warping-buoys, they may paſs in and out in the moſt adverſe winds, and at night-time, by the well-regulated ſignal lights, enter it, during any period, in equal ſafety. It muſt be further remembered, that the prevailing eaſterly winds, which lock up the trade in the Thames, from the Metropolis ſending it weſtward, will be ever open here, from whence, with the wind abaft the beam, they may ſail to every port weſtward. In ſhort, that one wind here is ſufficient, when it requires two from the metropolis, viz. one from the weſtward to lead them down the river to the North Foreland, then another to the northward or eaſtward, to carry them down Channel; the like advantage will be attached to this Port in prevailing winds from the Weſtward, which prevents veſſels entering the river Thames.

"My own mind too is big with expectation, that whenever the happy day of peace arrives, this harbour, (if then ready for ſervice) with all its local advantages, muſt command the greater part of the French trade; for what perſon wiſhing to viſit the metropolis of London or Paris, will not wiſh to purſue the leaſt expenſive and ſhorteſt route, which is certainly by Brighton and Dieppe? And whether a perſon croſſes a ſea of eight leagues, between Dover and Calais, with uncertainty, at the journey's end, of entering either of thoſe indifferent harbours, from the various changes they undergo in bad weather, by the ſhifting of ſands and ſhingles at their entrance, or ſailing twenty five leagues from Dieppe to Brighton, with certainty of an entrance to a harbour that will ever receive them; ſurely the latter muſt be preferred.

"Although Brighton, at preſent, poſſeſſes no immediate water inland communication, canals may be conſtructed, and that even to approach the metropolis, which will bring arts and manufactures with them; and I have no doubt but the improving hand of Time will effect that in a ſhorter period than may by ſome be expected. From the year 1758 to the cloſe of the ſeſſions 1804, 165 Acts of Parliament for making and amending Canals had been granted; the Parliamentary Eſtimates for which, were 13,008,199l. and the length of the line of country to be cut through, 2896 miles: this fully evinces the high ſenſe held of their utility by the Legiſlative wiſdom of the country.

"Some gentlemen incorrectly ſuppoſe it impoſſible to erect and carry piers into the ſea, to form a ſecure harbour at Brighton: but they certainly are unacquainted with the extent of the piers at Calais and Dunkirk; the former of which projects 800 yards, or 2400 feet, into the ſea, and the latter was carried out to the extended diſtance of 2000 yards, or 6000 feet.

"I propoſe that the interior ſpace between the piers ſhall be about 14 ſquare acres, ſufficient to contain upwards of 200 ſail of veſſels, averaging them at 32 feet beam, and 100 from ſtem to ſtern, and allowing room for ſhifting, &c. For the accommodation of ſhipping and commerce, between the piers or outer harbour, a public quay is deſigned, to extend 1152 feet, with ſlips at each end: and, in the baſon or inner harbour, it is deſigned that a wharf, or quay-room, ſhall be made, 1500 to 2000 feet and upwards, with graving-docks, &c. which will form a moſt deſirable place for embarkation. On the north, between the inner harbour and the

the Cliff, from the eaſt to the weſt pier, it is intended to erect a range of warehouſes, fifty in number, which, from the deſirable form of the Cliff, can be executed with comparatively ſmall expence; nothing is required but a brick vaulting to give them a formation, and their locality muſt render them of immenſe value.

"As I deemed it of great national importance that this harbour ſhould receive his Majeſty's ſhips of war, which uſually cruize in this part of the Channel, as well as merchantmen, either to gain ſhelter, or repair damages ſuſtained at ſea, I am enabled to ſtate, that I received the following dimenſions of draught of water, length of line, and width of beam, from N. Diddams, Eſq. the Maſter-builder of his Majeſty's dock-yard at Portſmouth, viz. a frigate of 36 guns, 137 feet on deck, 38 feet 3 inches beam, will draw afore 17 feet, and abaft 18 feet 9 inches; a frigate of 32 guns, 126 feet on deck, 35 feet 6 inches beam, will draw afore 16 feet 4 inches, and abaft 18 feet 8 inches; a frigate of 28 guns, 120 feet 6 inches on deck, 38 feet 7 inches beam, will draw afore 15 feet 10 inches, and abaft 16 feet: a ſloop of war, 100 feet on deck, 27 feet 6 inches beam, will draw afore 13 feet 4 inches, and abaft 13 feet 6 inches; a man-of-war brig, of 96 feet 6 inches on deck, 31 feet beam, will draw afore 11 feet 5 inches, and 15 feet abaft; a 50-gun ſhip, 150 feet 6 inches on deck, and 40 feet 8 inches beam, will draw 19 feet 10 inches afore, and 20 feet 10 inches abaft; by which it will be ſeen, that in full tides the largeſt frigate in the navy, or a 50-gun ſhip, may enter, and even with a little excavation the harbour may be made to receive line-of-battle ſhips, if hereafter found neceſſary, as they ſeldom draw more than 24 or 25 feet water."

The following are the average prices of Navigable-canal, Dock, and Inſurance Office Shares, for July, 1806, as ſold by Mr. SCOTT, the Agent, New Bridge-ſtreet, London:—The Calder and Hebble Navigation, dividing 13l. per Cent. per Annum, 239l.—Leeds and Liverpool, dividing 8l. per Cent. per Annum, 174l. to 172l.—Grand Junction, 97l.—Aſhton and Oldham, 72l.—Peak Foreſt, 60l.—Rochdale, 40l. to 37l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l. dividing at the rate of 5l. per Cent.—Eaſt India Docks, 5 per Cent. 124l.—Weſt India Docks, at 143l. to 144l. ex-dividend of Nett 5l. per Cent. on the laſt half-year.—London Docks, 103l. per Cent. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. Nett, for the laſt half-year.—Globe Inſurance, 100¼l. per Cent. ex-dividend 2l. 10s. Nett, for half a year.—Imperial Aſſurance, 12l. per Cent. Premium.

The imports of bees-wax into Ireland by the way of Liverpool from Ruſſia, are very great; one entry lately paid a duty of 150l. The other imports are tallow and honey, Archangel tar and pitch, turpentine, roſin, hemp and codilla, flax, oars, ſtaves, fir timber, deals, &c. from the northern ports of Europe, as alſo linſeed oil, painters' colours, threads, geneva, &c. from what is now called the kingdom of Holland.

An Account of the TOTALS of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Great Britain, for the Years ending the 5th January 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, reſpectively; ſo as to aſcertain the Balance of each Year.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUES.				Real VALUE of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures Exported.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	From the Eaſt Indies and China.	From all other Parts.	Foreign Produce, deducting Over-Eſtimate on Coffee.	Britiſh Produce and Manufactures	
	£	£	£	£	£
1799	4,284,805	22,552,626	9,556,144	24,984,213	38,942,498
1800	4,942,275	25,628,329	13,815,337	24,304,283	39,471,203
1801	5,424,441	27,371,115	12,087,947	25,699,809	41,770,354
1802	5,794,906	25,647,412	14,418,837	26,993,129	48,500,685
1803	6,348,887	21,643,577	9,326,468	22,252,027	40,100,870
1804	5,214,621	23,986,869	10,515,574	23,935,793	40,349,642
1805	— —	24,273,451	9,950,508	25,003,308	41,068,942

An Account of the Quantity and real Value of all FOREIGN IRON IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for Consumption, in Great Britain; on the Average of Six Years, ending the 5th of January, 1806.

SPECIES OF IRON.	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.		RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons. C. q. lb.	£ s. d.	Tons. C. q. lb	£ s. d.	Tons. C. q. lb.	£ s. d.
Bar	36,179 2 1 2	969,434 0 11	4,524 19 2 27	122,076 4 3	31,654 2 2 2	847,357 18 4
Caft, old, broken, &c.	1,495 17 0 16	13,988 12 4	0 5 2 10	2 12 8	1,495 11 2 5	13,985 19 7
Drawn or hammered	10 3 3 10	286 0 3	22 15 3 11	615 15 11	— — —	— — —
Pig	472 18 2 1	3,553 12 2	4 6 2 18	32 9 4	468 11 3 10	3,521 2 9
Hoops	1 19 2 9	52 2 2	5 12 2 22	146 10 1	1 7 1 26	36 7 9
Wrought Nails, &c.	33 1 0 7	1,163 13 10	32 2 0 5	1,164 9 3	8 7 3 24	281 11 2
Total	38,193 2 1 17	988,478 6 8	4,590 2 2 9	124,038 1 6	33,628 1 1 11	865,182 19 7

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Having experienced during the latter part of the month much wet, with frequent thunder ſtorms, and torrents of rain, the heavieſt and moſt forward crops of Wheat have been beaten down in many ſituations, and will be materially injured, ſhould not dry weather ſoon follow; the reaping will be both troubleſome and expenſive.

Oats in general may be expected to turn out a fair crop. Barley has much improved, but that grain coming in two growths, the produce, on thraſhing, will be conſiderably leſſened. Peas in moſt ſituations prove a bad crop, in ſome they have totally failed. Field Beans have fared ſomewhat better and may be expected to yield tolerably well. Potatoes improve much, and ſeem to have recovered the check they met with, from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſoon after they were planted. The average price of Wheat per quarter throughout England and Wales is, 82s. 5d.; of Barley, 38s. 10d.; and of Oats, 29s. 6d.

The Hay harveſt, in the Counties diſtant from the Metropolis, has been much impeded by the late frequent ſhowers, and in ſome of the low meadows, large quantities of Hay are ſpoiled. In St. James's Market Hay fetches from 2l. to 5l.; and Straw, from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 11s.

The Turnips recently ſown, that work having been performed twice in many extenſive diſtricts, may now be expected to ſtand for a crop; and in the early part of the preceding month, in the Fen country the burning of land for Coleſeed was finiſhed and ſown to a great extent; the Coleſeed left for ſeed looked well, and the weather at that Time was favorable to Fen and Wath Graſs.

The Clovers and winter Tares which were early fed, or mown, grow faſt and afford excellent keep.

The recent improvement of the paſtures has been favorable to the dairyman and grazier, and at the late fairs, Lean Cattle, Store Sheep, and Milking Cows have ſomewhat advanced in price. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d. per ſtone; Mutton from 3s. to 5s. 4d.; and Pork from 4s. to 5s. 4d.

Cart Colts bred in the Fens, and young freſh Horſes in farmers hands, are much in requeſt by the dealers, and obtain good prices: inferior ſorts ſince the great ſales, in conſequence of the reduction in the cavalry, are ſcarcely diſpoſeable, but on very low terms. At preſent little buſineſs is done in the Pig Market, excepting in ſmall ſtores for the dairy.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

"Now the mower whets his ſcythe;
And every ſhepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale."——MILTON.

THE Dog wild briar, *roſa canina*, began to flower about June 4; the field pea, *piſum ſaltivum*, on the 6th; *ranunculus arvenſis*, and *lingua*, the corn crowfoot, and great crowfoot, June 8; *dictamnus albus*, *fraxinella*, June 20; the white lily, *lilium candidum*, June 28; the white dog-roſe, *roſa arvenſis*, July 2.

The hay was cut, and a very conſiderable part of it houſed, before the firſt of July.

In the beginning of June the weather was exceedingly hot, and during the whole of the month the face of the country has had a very parched appearance from want of moiſture. The refreſhing rains which fell on the 26th and 27th were of eſſential ſervice, but they were ſcarcely ſufficient to change the general aſpect of the vegetation.

During the heat of the day, the Sheep now collect together on the roads, or on duſty places of the commons, and run with their noſes cloſe to the ground, to ward off the gad-fly, *oeſtrus ovis*, which at this ſeaſon of the year teizes them, by endeavouring to depoſit its eggs in their noſtrils.

The yellow wagtail, *motacilla flava*, runs about the graſs-plots of gardens, in ſearch of inſects and other food.

The twittering note of the ſedge-warbler, *ſylvia ſalicaria* of Latham, is now heard every evening, amongſt the ruſhes and carices which grow along the ſwampy ſides of the rivers.

The water lizards, *lacerta aquatica*, have all caſt off their tadpole form, and attained their perfect ſtate.

In dry waſte grounds the nimble lizard, *lacerta agilis*, may frequently be ſeen running about, or baſking itſelf upon a ſtone or dry bank, in the ſun-ſhine.

The common ſnake, the viper, and the blind or ſlow-worm, now often appear out of their holes during the day-time. I have ſeen dead individuals of all the ſpecies lying in the roads. The brittleneſs of the ſlow-worm is very ſurpriſing; almoſt the ſlighteſt blow will cut it in two. In conſequence of this, its dead body is generally found in two or more pieces, and very ſeldom whole.

A male

A male and female of the privet hawk moth, *ſphinx liguſtri*, were brought to me about the middle of June. The female had depoſited all her eggs before ſhe was caught.

The roſe-chaffers, *ſcarabæus auratus*, are now ſeen on the flowers of ſeveral of the garden plants.

On the evening of the 20th of June, as I was walking along the road, a ſmall luminous object paſſed ſo near me, that I ſnapped at and caught it in my hand. I found it a male glow-worm. This is the only one that I ever ſaw on wing. Since this time I have been told of no fewer than four, which in different evenings have entered the window of a gentleman's houſe in my neighbourhood.

A ſhoal of mullet, *mugil cephalus*, approached the coaſt on the 10th of June, and in one net about ſeven hundred weight were caught. I have not ſince heard of their being taken, except in ſmall numbers.

On the 19th of June the net belonging to the only mackrel boat then employed, caught about eight thouſand of theſe fiſh; and in the following evening eleven boats went out, and in all the nets a very great number were taken. A north-eaſt wind prevailed for ſome days afterwards, which again drove the ſhoal out to ſea, and from this time, till the night of the 3d of July, very few, if any, were to be ſeen. But on that evening ſeveral thouſands were taken by the nets of all the boats.

A few ſcads, *ſcomber trachurus*, ſeldom, however, more than eight or nine inches in length, are occaſionally brought in by the mackrel nets.

Amongſt other voracious fiſh which purſued the mackrel to our coaſts was a Port-beagle, or Corniſh ſhark, about five feet in length. It got entangled in a chowl net, which was laid to catch ſalmon; and, on taking up the net at the enſuing tide, it was found there dead. In ſtruggling to eſcape, it is moſt probable that it had beaten itſelf to death.

The ſalmon are not yet caught in any great numbers. They ſeem, on this coaſt, to diminiſh in quantity every year!

Hampſhire.

N.B. Errors of the preſs in the laſt month's Report. p. 591, l. 46, for "*trawling*," read "*hawling*;" l. 48, for "*been at ſea*," read, "*been ſeen at ſea*;" p. 592, l. 35, for "*papilio carda miſes*;" read, "*papilio cardamines.*"

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June to the 24th of July, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.20., July 10. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29,55., July 21. Wind South.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 38 hundredths of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 9th and 10th, the mercury roſe from 29.82 to 30.20.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 81°, July 10. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 45°, June 27 & 28. Wind N. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 14°. { Early in the morning of the 10th the thermometer was only 58°; but on the 11th, at the ſame hour, it was as high as 72.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt is equal to full eight inches in depth. The heavy rains, attended with much thunder and lightning, are the principal features that mark this month's ſtate of the weather. The rains have however, after a long drought, been very ſeaſonable, unleſs in places where the corn has been beaten down by their great ſtrength.

The thunder ſtorm on the 24th inſtant was by much the moſt terrific we have witneſſed for a conſiderable time; it was, however, not general, and in ſome inſtances we know it did not extend but to a very ſhort diſtance with any degree of violence. It commenced about two o'clock, being preceded with great darkneſs. The wind blew a briſk breeze from the S. W., while the clouds roſe rapidly in the ſouth-eaſterly direction, and croſſing the current of air, at length burſt over the metropolis in a ſucceſſion of tremendous exploſions, reſembling diſcharges of artillery. The ſtorm laſted nearly an hour, in the courſe of which the rain fell in ſuch prodigious torrents as to reſemble, it is ſaid, the periodical rains within the tropical climates. Much damage was done in ſome parts of the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

On

On Wedneſday the 16th, a very brilliant meteor was ſeen to paſs over the metropolis, at exactly twelve minutes before nine o'clock in the evening.

The wind has been very variable this month, and during the ſtorm of the 24th it ſhifted to every point of the compaſs.

The following Obſervations were communicated by Mr. LOFFT, *of Troſton, in Suffolk:*

The Meteorological Report, ſince the commencement of this month, conſiſts of the following general circumſtances; for illuſtration of which ſome obſervations on the two preceding months appear requiſite.

May and June had been uncommonly fair and dry, with occaſionally cold winds and frequent night froſts, ſome of them ſtrong. On the 20th of June the thermometer had varied, from twelve at noon to twelve at night, from 82¼ to 57½; or, in other words, had paſſed through 24¾ degrees of temperature, from nearly the higheſt temperature of July in this latitude, to about the mean temperature of September: ſuch a tranſition hardly ever occurs even in the midſt of winter.

The eclipſe on the 16th of the ſun, though ſmall, had been very diſtinct; there were then no ſpots obſervable, with a good reflector, of the power of 100. Latter end of the month ſeveral cluſter ſpots.

By inadvertence the firſt contact in the eclipſe was loſt. At about the middle, altitude, Sun, 24° 45′, nearly; at the end of the eclipſe, 19° 45′, nearly.

The preceding ſtate of the weather having been ſuch as I deſcribed, July commenced with rain, and, although uſually the dryeſt month of the year, it has been wet and cloudy to an extraordinary degree. On the 11th, we had our ſhare of the great and extenſive tempeſt. It was an univerſally cloudy ſky, from about nine in the morning, for about four hours. Barometer ſunk from 29.9¼. to 29.7.; thermometer, from 75° to 68¾°.

In the great ſolar eclipſe of above ten digits in September 1795, I remember, though it was a very ſun-ſhiny day, and the time of the height of the eclipſe nearly that which would have been the warmeſt part of the day, the thermometer ſunk 16° from the commencement of the eclipſe to the greateſt obſcuration.

The thunder was very loud and continued, though diſtant; the lightning red. The loudeſt exploſion ſeemed to be near 30″ from the flaſh; which, admitting ſound to travel 1,142 feet per ſecond, implies a diſtance of more than 33,000 feet, or about five miles. By its violence at that diſtance, it might be conjectured what it muſt have been when neareſt.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th were almoſt a continued cloudy ſky, accompanied, eſpecially on the two firſt, with thunder and lightning, and almoſt inceſſant and heavy rain.

The 19th, cloudy and heavy rain. The 20th, cloudy with rain.

Thermometer, nine in the morning of the 19th, 58¼°,—20th, 61¼°.

Barometer, 29.6. nearly, during all theſe rains. Wind weſterly.

On the 16th, in the evening, there was a very beautiful and perfect rainbow; part of the ſecondary iris pretty diſtinct.

Some few glow-worms (but very luminous) were ſeen the latter end of laſt month.

The cuckow and the nightingale left us early.

Vegetation ſlow and backward in May and June; much accelerated in the courſe of this month.

Hay-harveſt, of courſe, has ſuffered by the exceſſive rain; but wheat appears to have benefited hitherto; and barley is not thought to have been any where materially injured, in general to have benefited alſo.

Erratum: Inſert 3 after April, in the meteorological account publiſhed in June, for the flowering of the *caltha paluſtris*.

THE LATE METEOR.

We have been favoured with the following Communication by Mr. HENRY FARY, *of Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, whoſe ingenious and intereſting Obſervations on the Phenomena of Meteors, Shooting-Stars, and falling or Meteoric Stones, which accompanied it, ſhall be given in our next.*

On Thurſday evening, the 17th of July, about eight o'clock, while it was yet broad daylight, a meteor was ſeen, ſufficiently large and bright to attract attention in the day time, of which Mr. Farey gives the following particulars.

Having heard that Mr. Andrew Foſter, ſurgeon, and his ſon, were in his garden near the Aſylum in St. George's Fields, in company with Mr. Henry Herbert, coal-merchant, of Little Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, and that they ſaw the late meteor diſtinctly, he went to the ſpot, about noon on the 19th, in company with Mr. Herbert, and collected the following particulars. At his requeſt, each of theſe gentlemen in ſucceſſion took a ſtraight ſtaff in his hand, and placing himſelf on the exact ſpot where he ſtood at the time the meteor was ſeen, point-

ed

ed the ſtaff to the part of the heavens where he firſt ſaw it; he then on a ſignal began to move the ſtaff along, pointing out the courſe of the meteor through the air, and moving the ſtaff with the ſame regular velocity, as near as he could recollect, to the part where the meteor vaniſhed, and then made another ſignal; the times were noted by a ſtop-watch, and on comparing theſe and taking a mean, he ſet down ſeven ſeconds as the time during which the meteor was ſeen by theſe three gentlemen, which he thinks is very near the truth. By help of a common quadrant, each one took the altitude, as near as they could recollect and eſtimate, according to the chimnies and roofs of the buildings round the garden, over which each one ſaw it, the attention of all of them being directed to it at the ſame inſtant; theſe elevations agreed ſufficiently near with 15°; in like manner the altitude of the end of its courſe was ſettled and taken down at 11°; the arc deſcribed by the meteor was meaſured in like manner, and entered at 77°; and by an obſervation of the ſun (which he made on the 19th for the purpoſe), 33° of theſe were to the eaſtward, and 44° to the weſtward, of the ſouth meridian line.

The ſun was about ſetting or ſet on the 17th, and the planet Jupiter had juſt begun to appear, which occaſioned theſe three gentlemen to be looking up at the time they eſpied the meteor, then about 1° eaſt of, and 5° higher, than the planet, over which it appeared to paſs, and whoſe light was for the inſtant quite eclipſed by the ſuperior ſplendour of the meteor; which had a globular nucleus or body, from one fifth to one-fourth of the apparent diameter of the moon, and the ſame exceeded in brightneſs the planet Venus, during her moſt ſplendid appearance in the dark, notwithſtanding it was yet broad day-light; there were no viſible clouds, nor was any wind ſtirring at the time. Behind the body of the meteor was a tail, of a browniſh kind of light, following its courſe, in which tail one of the gentlemen deſcribed the appearance of bright ſparks, as proceeding from the body; the tail was conical, and its length equal to three or four times the diameter of the body. Towards the end of the apparent courſe the meteor did not diminiſh in brightneſs, but its tail appeared leſs (probably from being nearer to a line with the eye of the ſpectator), until the whole vaniſhed at once, as if ſuddenly extinguiſhed; probably from paſſing behind a cloud, too rare, or elſe of a colour not to be viſible at that time to the eye. No exploſions or noiſes were heard, either before or after the appearance; and the apparent tract of the meteor was as nearly ſtraight as poſſible.

Beſides the above particulars, others were gathered from two gentlemen who ſaw it in Ranelagh-ſtreet, Pimlico; and from a lady who was ſitting before, but not looking out of, a window, oppoſite to Arundel-ſtreet in the Strand, until the light of the meteor, thrown upon the eaſtern jamb of the window, attracted her notice, and occaſioned her to look up and ſee a part of its courſe, till the chimnies and roofs interrupted it. From a compariſon of all theſe particulars, Mr. Farey is inclined to eſtimate the courſe of this meteor to have been about S. E. to N. W., and that it paſſed at a conſiderable diſtance to the S. W. of London; and ſhould this direction be correctly aſſumed, he concludes it to be probable that the meteor entered the ſouthern coaſt of England about Pevenſey Harbour, paſſed nearly over Hailſham, Cuckfield, Ryegate, Chertſey, Windſor, Maidenhead, Thame, Diddington, Stratford, Stourbridge, the Wrekin Hill, Elleſmere, Ruthin, Denbigh, and left the north coaſt of Wales near Abergelly. The length of this ſuppoſed courſe of the meteor, acroſs the Britiſh iſland, is about 248 miles, and with a velocity of 4·958 (anſwering to 5¾ miles of height), the ſame would be performed in the ſpace of 50″ nearly. In this ſpace of time, that part of the earth over which the meteor paſſed, and its ſurrounding atmoſphere, would be carried to the eaſtward, by the diurnal rotation, a ſpace nearly equal to nine miles. Mr. Farey communicates theſe data in hopes, as he ſays, that they may awaken the attention of curious and ſcientific readers to this ſubject, particularly thoſe in the country whoſe reſidences are near the line, or track, acroſs the kingdom deſcribed by this curious meteor, (which doubtleſs conſiſted of a very large maſs of ſolid matter), and to induce them to communicate all the particulars within their reach, on its apparent altitude and direction in many places of obſervation; and particularly, that where exploſions may have been heard, or fragments ſeen to ſeparate from the meteor and fall, that ſuch fragments may be carefully ſought after, in the holes in which they uſually bury themſelves in the ground, and be preſerved for the examination of a chemiſt; and that as many minute circumſtances as poſſible of the fall and finding of ſuch fragments may be noted down.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Queriſts are requeſted to conſult their Cyclopedias, or Elementary Treatiſes, before they addreſs themſelves to us. In general, it would be adviſable that Queriſts, whom we eſteem a valuable Claſs of Correſpondents, ſhould mention the Authorities they have previouſly conſulted, becauſe we cannot occupy our Pages with Enquiries on common Topics, the Anſwers to which are furniſhed by Reference to every modern Library.

R. T. is informed that Communications relative to any Points of Fact from the Weſt Indies, and in general from Places abroad, are moſt acceptable to us and to the Public.